exhausted its resources and has incurred a steadily increasing debt of about 1,500 million leva towards its officials and State contractors, whose bills remain unpaid. On March 31st, 1933, the payment of the State officials, of the army and the police, as well as pensions, was three months overdue. "In other words", as the Financial Committee's report concludes, "the State is living on an average some 110 million leva a month more than it receives. It has been able to do so by incurring new debt, but it has now reached a point at which it cannot continue doing so, since its credit is seriously undermined and the delay in the payment of salaries and pensions cannot be prolonged without danger."

To remedy this situation, the Financial Committee was of opinion that energetic steps should be taken in three fields: public receipts, public expenditure and the economic and financial policy of the country, and it carefully examined the situation, with the assistance of the Bulgarian Government. The Prime Minister, on behalf of his Government, made a statement before the Committee indicating the drastic measures which the Government had decided to enact in order to restore public finances and to maintain the currency and credit of Bulgaria. These measures may be summarised as follows:

The adoption, before June 30th, 1933, of a budget showing, as compared with the 1932-33 period, an increase of 560 millions due to new taxation and an economy of 300 millions;

The rigorous maintenance, during the financial period, of receipts and expenditure within the limits fixed in the budget;

A stronger control over the execution of the budget by the adoption of a system of preliminary control by the Finance Minister over all commitments of State services, including State departments, communes and autonomous public institutions and over all laws of a financial and economic character;

The strict application of the system of a monthly budget as a basis for expenditure;

A unilateral payment, guaranteed by law, of salaries and pensions either by preference or by earmarking certain receipts and creating an amortisation fund for the payment of the arrears due on salaries and pensions;

The adoption of a bill guaranteeing to officials of the financial administrations the necessary guarantees in respect of recruiting, stability and promotion;

The adoption before December 31st, 1933, of a general law on the budgetary system and the State accounts and of a series of laws to deal with questions concerning debts, debt agreements, interest rates and the activities of banks, in order to give the necessary stability to credit;

The immediate establishment of a superior supervisory body to control the assessment and collection of taxes.

The Committee noted this declaration and expressed its agreement with the Bulgarian Government as to the urgent necessity of rigorously applying the contemplated measures. It indicated various means which would facilitate the payment of Treasury arrears and, at the request of the Government, studied measures which would make it possible to restore a certain amount of elasticity to the Treasury in order to cope with such variations in receipts from taxation as might occur from month to month. The Committee proposed that the Council should approve an increase from 600 to 1,100 million leva of the normal limit laid down in Article 11 of the Protocol of March 10th, 1928, dealing with the right to issue Treasury bonds, with the reservation that a special control should be established to be exercised over the issue of such bonds and the realisation of any other short-term advances. The control would be exercised by a Committee composed of the Director of the Public Debt, the Governor of the National Bank, the Commissioner of the League of Nations and the Adviser attached to the National Bank. Further, the operations of the Treasury must be subordinated to the progress made in the execution of the programme of financial reconstruction. The Council authorised these operations in a resolution adopted on May 26th, 1933.

In order to make it possible to endorse these Treasury bonds in case of necessity, should the establishments which took them up find themselves in need of liquid assets, the Financial Committee also proposed that the limit of rediscounting provided in Article 35, paragraph 10, of the law on the National Bank, should be raised from 200 to 500 million leva.

The Committee hopes that, if the above measures are rigorously and completely applied, a considerable improvement in the situation will result. It has taken no decision as to the amount of the credits to be inserted in the budget for the service of the external debt, since it is of opinion that it is for the Bulgarian Government to settle this question with its creditors. In accordance with agreements previously concluded with foreign holders of the Bulgarian debt, the percentage of interest transferred was 50 per cent during the first half of the budgetary year 1932-33 and 40 per cent for the second half. The percentage was provisionally reduced to 25 per cent pending further negotiations for the beginning of the year 1933-34.

4. Greece.

Owing to various circumstances, more especially the change of government which took place in January last, the Financial Committee was not able, during its September and January sessions, to discuss a detailed programme of reform with the representatives of Greece. It laid emphasis, however, in its January report, on the essential importance of the budgetary problem and the urgent necessity of rapidly meeting the deficit, which threatened to increase in an alarming manner owing to the falling receipts. With the object of increasing budgetary resources, it suggested at that moment certain measures such as the adoption of a turnover tax and it urged that fresh efforts should be made to reduce expenditure, particularly on public works.
The Greek Government, in a letter dated April 1st, 1933, requested the Secretary-General to authorise the Financial Organisation of the League of Nations to make an enquiry on the spot into the financial situation of Greece. The request was examined by the Financial Committee at its April session and it reached agreement with M. Maximos, the Greek Foreign Minister, on the terms of that enquiry. A delegation of the Committee was sent to Greece with instructions to report to the Committee at the end of May.

In conformity with the recommendation of the Council, the Greek Government concluded a professional agreement in September 1932 with the foreign holders of Greek loans. By the terms of that agreement a cash payment of 30 per cent of the interest due for the present budgetary year was made in January 1933; further, a sum in drachmae corresponding to 35 per cent of the interest was set aside out of the receipts controlled by the International Financial Commission. A further examination of the position should make it possible to decide how much might be transferred.

5. Hungary.

The situation in Hungary has continued to be extremely difficult. Exports, which consisted for the most part in agricultural products, have decreased considerably in volume and still more in value, having fallen from 912 million pengő in 1930 to 570 millions in 1931 and to 330 millions in 1932. Budgetary resources have also declined and this has led to an increase in the difficulties of the work of reorganisation undertaken at the end of 1931. The budget for the financial period 1931–32, which had already started to run when Hungary had recourse to the League, closed with a deficit of 160 million pengő. For the financial period 1932–33, the deficit, despite several measures adopted, is expected to reach about the same figure. Thanks to a fresh reduction in expenditure, particularly in the cost of staff, and thanks to an increase in the direct taxation figure, it is to be hoped that the deficit will be considerably reduced, but a balance between receipts and expenditure is still far from being attained.

Certain signs of improvement have nevertheless been in evidence since the beginning of the year 1933. For example, exports increased 11 per cent in value in the first quarter of 1933 as compared with the same period in 1932. For the first three months of 1933, exports exceeded imports by 10 million pengő, whereas, in 1932, the trade balance deficit for the same period reached the figure of 13 million pengő. The result has been to make it possible for the Bank of Hungary to increase its purchases of foreign exchange.

During the present financial period, the Government has made no transfer for the service of its external debts, except for the reconstruction loan of 1924, and it has not deposited pengő for account of its foreign creditors. The sums at present available in foreign exchange should make it possible for the Government to pay the coupon of August 1st, 1933, of the reconstruction loan.

6. Roumania.

A novel and interesting development of the Financial Committee’s activities is the agreement concluded for technical co-operation with Roumania.

Allusion was made in the supplementary report to the previous Assembly to a request submitted to the Secretary-General by the Roumanian Government on June 18th, 1932, for the technical assistance of the League in applying a plan of financial reform whose object was to adapt the administrative life of the country to new economic conditions and to study the measures necessary to improve the financial situation of Roumania. The request was more clearly defined in a second letter, dated July 21st, as the result of a journey made to Bucharest by M. Avenol and Mr. Loveday. To reach agreement with the Roumanian Government on a programme of reorganisation and the contemplated methods of co-operation, a delegation of the Financial Committee went to Roumania at the end of August 1932. In consultation with the Roumanian Government, it laid the foundations of an agreement, and the provisional text of this agreement was discussed by the Financial Committee at its September session with the representatives of Roumania, M. Madgearu and M. Lugosiano. The text of the agreement was finally adopted at the January session, with certain amendments introduced at the request of the Roumanian Government. The agreement was approved by the Council on January 28th, 1933, and signed on the same day by M. Lugosiano, representative of Roumania. It was ratified by the Roumanian Parliament on May 3rd. The Roumanian Government deposited its instrument of ratification of the agreement on May 18th, and the agreement came into force under a resolution adopted by the Council on May 26th, 1933.

The agreement for advisory technical co-operation in Roumania sets out in Annex I the list of financial and administrative reforms which the Government proposes to carry through with the assistance of the League of Nations. The Agreement provides for the appointment by the Roumanian Government, on the recommendation of the Council, of three experts: an expert in treasury and budget matters, an accounting expert and an expert on taxation. Their work will be co-ordinated by a financial adviser appointed by the Council of the League in agreement with the Roumanian Government.

The system of co-operation laid down by the agreement will continue for a period of four financial years unless the Council should decide by a majority to recall the Financial Adviser or any one of the experts in the event of its considering, after consulting the Financial Committee, that their presence was no longer necessary.

The Financial Committee, in submitting the agreement to the Council for approval, emphasised its novel character as compared with measures adopted on other occasions for the reconstruction of other countries. The Roumanian Government had asked, not for financial assistance, but for a technical co-operation in the financial field between the League and the
Roumanian authorities responsible for the carrying on of the administration in Roumania. At its meeting of January 28th, 1933, several members of the Council laid special emphasis on the new type of free co-operation defined in the agreement with Roumania, which appeared to them to offer a new field of activity to the League.

II. FISCAL COMMITTEE.

Enquiry into the Apportionment of Profits.

It was noted in the previous report to the Assembly that the Secretariat of the Fiscal Committee was carrying on an enquiry, undertaken with the help of a subsidy received from the Rockefeller Foundation, into the taxation of foreign and national enterprises and the methods of apportionment of profits applied to enterprises working in several countries. This enquiry is now concluded. It has covered more than thirty countries situated in various parts of the world. The results of the work in these countries will shortly be published and will constitute an important scientific contribution to the study of the problem of double taxation.

The Sub-Committee set up by the Fiscal Committee to conduct the enquiry into double taxation met from March 17th to 30th, 1933. The session was held in New York and in Washington at the request of the American Section of the International Chamber of Commerce. The Sub-Committee drew up a draft recommendation covering double taxation as applied to industrial and commercial profits. The draft will be submitted for examination to the Fiscal Committee, which is to meet in Geneva during June 1933.

To enable the Fiscal Committee to continue its work and complete the task undertaken, the Rockefeller Foundation offered a further subsidy, for an additional period of three years, ending July 1st, 1936, of 50,000 dollars. The offer was accepted by the Council on May 22nd, 1933.

F. COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE SCHEME FOR A CURRENCY NORMALISATION FUND.

The Conference which met at Stresa in September 1932 contemplated the establishment of a Currency Normalisation Fund in accordance with one of the recommendations of its Financial Committee. The Conference, finding it impossible to consider in detail the best method of carrying the scheme into effect, referred the matter to the Commission of Enquiry for European Union, which recommended the Council to entrust it for thorough and detailed examination to a Committee of Experts.

The Committee of Experts met in Geneva from October 26th to November 1st, 1932, under the Chairmanship of M. Bachmann, President of the Swiss National Bank. Owing to the uncertainty of the situation and the fact that the fund would not be immediately operated, the Committee of Experts thought it impossible to draw up the detailed scheme which had been requested. They contented themselves with drafting a general outline and laying down certain general principles to govern any future work on the subject.

The object of the fund would be to assist in the normalisation of monetary conditions in Central and Eastern Europe. It would only be used in cases where there was sufficient assurance given by the country concerned that restrictions upon exchange transactions, and restrictions interfering with the maintenance or re-establishment of monetary stability would be abolished as quickly as possible.

The fund would, in principle, be used for the granting of credits with the object of furnishing the Bank of Issue with additional reserves. In case of need, advances might also be made to strengthen the central bank.

The amount of the fund was not fixed. Part only would have to be paid up in cash, the remainder being called up only in case of need.

Governments would take up shares in the fund in a proportion which has not yet been settled.

The maintenance of the fund would be based on two principles: (1) the administration must be entrusted to the Bank for International Settlements; (2) contact must be established and maintained between the Bank for International Settlements and the Financial Committee of the League.

The report on the Currency Normalisation Fund was communicated to the Preparatory Committee of Experts of the Monetary and Economic Conference, which, in the agenda drawn up in January 1933, referred to the constitution of a Currency Normalisation Fund as one of the methods suggested for stimulating the international movement of capital.

II. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT ORGANISATION.

A. PUBLIC WORKS.

The Committee of Enquiry into Questions relating to Public Works and National Technical Equipment, at a third session, held at Geneva from September 7th to September 10th, 1932, continued its examination of a number of proposals. It submitted a second report to the Council (document C.646.M.323.1932.VIII), which, in September 1932, decided to transmit it, with the previous report, to the Committee of Experts entrusted with the preparations for the Monetary and Economic Conference, with a view to the possible inclusion
of the question of public works in the agenda of the Conference. The Committee of Experts duly inserted it, under the chapter entitled "Resumption of the Movement of Capital", in the draft annotated agenda of the Monetary and Economic Conference.

The Committee of Experts relating to Public Works and National Technical Equipment decided to meet again at the beginning of June to examine new proposals submitted to it and to classify the proposals still under consideration in order to facilitate their examination by the Conference.

B. IMPROVEMENT OF THE APPROACHES BY SEA TO THE PORT OF BANGKOK AND OF THE INSTALLATIONS OF THE PORT.

In a letter of February 23rd, 1933, the Siamese Government asked for the opinion of the experts of the Communications and Transit Organisation on the question of improvements to the approaches to the port of Bangkok and the installations of the port. The Chairman of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit entrusted the examination of the question to a Committee of three experts of the Transit Organisation.

The Committee of Experts held two meetings in April, during which it drew up a list of the supplementary technical and economic data which it considered necessary before it could give a final opinion. It further entrusted the investigations on the spot, required to supplement the information available, to one of its members who went to Siam in June.

C. COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE CHINESE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT ORGANISATION.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Council on May 19th, 1931, the Director of the Communications and Transit Section returned to China in November 1931, in order to inform the Chinese Government as to the manner in which it might best use the services of the technical organisations of the League of Nations, and to make arrangements which would enable the Chinese National Economic Council to keep in touch with them. The Director of the Communications and Transit Section remained in China for several months.

The three experts appointed to advise the Chinese Government on the improvement of the Hwai river, on the waterways system of northern China and on the port of Greater Shanghai, have submitted a report to the Secretariat, which forwarded it to the Chinese Government. The competent authorities of the Chinese Government have been instructed to examine the report and its recommendations.

Moreover, the two engineers representing the Transit Organisation and accredited to the Chinese Government have been on the spot since January 1932. The results of the work done by them up to the present may be briefly summarised.

Road Construction.

The Chinese National Economic Council had decided to begin with the construction of five important and urgently needed roads in the three provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang, to be carried out in collaboration with the three provinces. To that programme was added later the construction of the Shanghai-Nanking road.

In October 1932, the first of the new roads, from Shanghai to Hangchow, was opened, together with the ferry-boat service on the River Whangpoo at Minghong. The present position with regard to the construction of the six principal roads situated in the three provinces mentioned above is as follows:

- The new Shanghai-Hangchow road has been considerably improved, its foundations having been strengthened along its whole length;
- The Nanking-Wuhu road has been completed with a provisional ferry-boat service on the River Tengtu;
- The Changchen-Ningkuo road was to be finished in April, allowing of through traffic between Hangchow and Wuhu.
- The Hangchow-Hweichow road was also to be finished in April.

An important section of the Hangchow-Nanking road has been re-surfaced under the direction of the National Economic Council.

The plans and proposals have been completed for the Shanghai-Nanking road.

The authorities of the three provinces and of the municipalities of Nanking and Greater Shanghai have decided to adopt a uniform system of road signalling based on the Convention for the Unification of Road Signals concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations in October 1931. The system has already been introduced in the municipality of Greater Shanghai and along the whole length of the Shanghai-Hangchow road.

A conference was held at Hankow in November 1932, at which representatives of the National Economic Council took part, together with the representatives of the Transit Organisation and those of the following seven provinces: Honan, Hupeh, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Kiangsu and Hunan. A general programme of road construction was adopted for linking up the road systems of the seven provinces. The programme involves the construction of main roads of a total length of 11,940 kilometres. Moreover, a list of important branch roads was drawn up for each of the provinces, totalling 10,360 kilometres, to be carried out by the provinces themselves. The whole programme was to be completed in five consecutive
periods, the first of which was to terminate in July 1933 and the second at the end of the year. The Conference also drew up uniform technical rules concerning road construction, types of roads and bridges, the material to be used, etc.

The Conference was followed by an inspection of the roads, road construction and conditions of traffic in the province of Hunan in which one of the representatives of the Transit Organisation took part. A report was submitted to the National Economic Council.

The execution of the programme of the main roads in the seven provinces began with the construction of 900 kilometres of road representing the first of the five periods. The total expenditure for that period is estimated at 5,500,000 Mexican dollars.

Steps have also been taken to accelerate the execution of the part of the road programme for the province of Kiangsi, and one of the engineers representing the Transit Organisation has been instructed to lend assistance.

In connection with the constructional work, the National Economic Council has on several occasions engaged, after examination, a number of young engineers who have just obtained their degrees at Chinese universities, with a view to their training and participation in the most interesting parts of the work. Similarly, engineers in the service of the provinces have been required to spend a few months at the Central Office of the Road Department at Nanking in order to acquaint themselves with modern methods of road construction.

Hydraulic Works.

When the representatives of the Communications and Transit Organisation arrived in China a few months after the great floods of 1931 in the valleys of the Yang-Tse and Hwai rivers, the National Commission appointed by the Chinese Government to assist the victims of the floods and to take various urgent measures was still at work. An important part of its duties consisted in making necessary repairs to or in reconstructing the dykes and other flood-protection works. These duties proved to be very heavy and the Government was unable to undertake any other hydraulic work.

The Chinese Government decided to centralise in the hands of the National Economic Council all important work connected with river improvement throughout the country. The task of centralisation was to be carried out gradually, seeing that it involved the total reorganisation of the activities of the numerous authorities and special commissions entrusted with work of various kinds in this field.

In August 1932, the technical work of the National Relief Committee was handed over to the National Economic Council. An Hydraulic Works' Commission of the National Economic Council was set up to direct and supervise the execution of the necessary work and to examine the results obtained.

In the first place, the need for a general study of the whole hydraulic system of the Yang-Tse and the drainage of its waters and the waters of its tributaries was soon felt. Efforts were consequently made to obtain adequate material for drawing up a general programme of river improvement. At the same time, it was decided to proceed immediately with certain urgent work on a smaller scale for the improvement of the Yang-Tse and its tributaries, in particular, the protection of the banks, improvements in the system of dykes, the construction of jetties, etc. Preliminary work has also been set on foot with a view to preparing certain schemes for reclaiming low ground permanently under water in the valley of the middle Yang-Tse.

Preliminary to this new work of the National Economic Council and of the above-mentioned task necessitated by the transfer of the technical work of the National Relief Commission, the Chinese Government decided that a general inspection of the system of hydraulic and flood-protection works should be carried out along the Yang-Tse, the Hwai and the Grand Canal by a commission composed of numerous qualified persons, both Chinese and foreign. The inspection took place in November-December 1932 and a detailed report on the results was submitted to the Hydraulic Commission of the National Economic Council. Further, one of the engineers representing the Transit Organisation, who had, in the meantime, been appointed Engineering Adviser to the Yang-Tse Waterways Commission and the Hwai Waterways Commission, was instructed by the Secretary-General of the National Economic Council to draw up a preliminary report on the question, dealing in particular with the works in the Yang-Tse valley. For this purpose, he visited the places in question and submitted a report dealing more especially with the effective maintenance and protection of the dykes in collaboration with the local authorities.

The report of the three League experts on hydraulic questions in general and on the scheme for improving the Hwai was submitted to the Chinese Government. It was decided, on the basis of that report, to carry out the improvement of that river by adopting the alternative of evacuating the waters of the Hwai into the Yang-Tse. A beginning was then made with the execution of the first part of the scheme, both on the lower reaches of the Hwai and up to the Yang-Tse and on the Grand Canal. The expenditure entailed was estimated at 14,000,000 Mexican dollars.

The question of the river system of northern China was also studied by the three experts, and the National Economic Council instructed one of the engineers representing the Transit Organisation to examine the position created by certain work undertaken near Tientsin in connection with the evacuation of the waters of the Yun Ting-Ho into the sea. As a result of that examination, work which will cost 1,000,000 Mexican dollars, was decided upon by the Chinese Government.
Provision was made for the construction of a hydraulic and hydrotechnical laboratory, the establishment of which appeared necessary in view of the future work to be undertaken. Abundant information on that question was supplied to the representatives of the Transit Organisation by the Transit Section, thanks to the very complete series of publications, plans and descriptions relating to existing modern laboratories received from several European polytechnics. The establishment of a hydraulic laboratory near the Chiaotung University at Shanghai was finally decided upon and the proposal to set up a special hydraulic laboratory at the Tanshang University, near Tientsin, is also being examined.

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The Secretary-General of the National Economic Council recently sent to the Director of the Transit Section a complete report on the work done in connection with roads, pointing out in his covering letter that the success of the work and its development were due in special measure to the collaboration of the Communications and Transit Organisation. He thanked the Organisation for the assistance given to the Chinese Government and in particular for the transmission of the report of the three experts. He also stressed the great importance of the National Economic Council's road programme, as regards both the economic development of the country and the employment of a very large number of the inhabitants, many of whom were suffering from famine.

D. AIR TRANSPORT CO-OPERATION.

*Study of an International Air Network of Essential Connections, both Existing and Desirable.*

It is expected that a study of the question of the constitution and operation of a main network of permanent air routes will be completed by the Rapporteur of the Air Transport Co-operation Committee early this summer. A preliminary examination of this question was made during the second session of the Committee in May 1932.

The main network would comprise essential air services on the European continent and in the Mediterranean basin as far east as Istanbul, Beirut and Alexandria, and as far west as Casablanca. The study will take into close consideration the methods, cost and return of the present air services and detailed estimates will be given of the operating requirements, cost and economic possibilities of the proposed network.

E. LEAGUE WIRELESS STATION.

The wireless station “Radio-Nations” is effectively performing the special political services on behalf of the bodies of the League and the delegations accredited to them for which its establishment was approved by the Assembly. It has, in particular when certain disputes between States have been under consideration by the League, enabled direct and independent contact to be maintained between the bodies of the League which were dealing with the disputes and the missions which they have sent to the spot. The effective existence of the wireless station has also in certain cases considerably facilitated the procedure of the League, by making it possible to send to the Governments of countries distant from the seat of the League specially important and urgent documents by wireless telegraphy. It has further enabled the delegations of certain non-European countries to keep in touch with public national opinion by the use of long-distance wireless telephony. Finally, it has enabled the League of Nations regularly and directly to keep an increasingly wide public outside Europe informed as to the activities and discussions of the League, a field of activity which may shortly be extended to the European public.

The special services thus rendered by the wireless station have been without prejudice to the efficient working of the normal service for the transmission and receipt of State, Press and commercial telegrams between Geneva, South America and the Far East.

I. Special Services rendered by the Station “Radio-Nations” to the Bodies of the League of Nations.

The wireless station, upon the appointment of the Consular Committee at Shanghai in February 1932, enabled that Committee to correspond directly with the Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva. The reports of the Committee were all forwarded to Geneva through the station. The station was also used by the Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Council on December 10th, 1931, when the Commission was staying at Shanghai and at Peking.

In February 1933, the Committee of Nineteen, appointed by the Assembly, prepared a report on the Sino-Japanese dispute, which was revised and completed by the Committee on February 13th and February 15th. The Assembly, owing to the importance of the question, was summoned for February 20th to take a decision on the report. It was therefore of the greatest importance that the Governments of the States concerned might immediately have at their disposal a full text of the report, so that they might send instructions to their delegations at Geneva. The Committee of Nineteen decided, both for reasons of time and cost, to make use
of the wireless station, and the report was broadcast in extenso (15,000 words), after the various Governments concerned had been warned. The broadcast was received simultaneously at:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance from Geneva Kilometres</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washington ...................... 6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio de Janeiro .................. ... 8,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai ........................ 9,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo ........................... 9,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buenos Aires ................. ........ 11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney ........................... 16,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The report was broadcast once only. New York and Shanghai received the complete text without missing a word. Tokyo, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro asked for certain small repetitions. The experiment accordingly showed that the station was fully competent to perform the services with which it had been entrusted.

A few hours after the transmission of the report, the appropriate authorities in the principal overseas countries were able to examine the full text of this important document. Moreover, the New York Times, the Central Daily of Newking and the Egyptian Gazette of Cairo published the complete text of the report on two large special pages.

Important parts of the report adopted by the Council on the dispute between Colombia and Peru were also sent by wireless telegraphy on March 18th, 1933, and was followed on May 25th, 1933, by the broadcasting of the Minutes of the Council meeting for the settlement of the dispute. Finally, the report of the International Labour Office on the forty-hour week was broadcast on May 14th, 1933.

2. Special Services rendered to Delegations by the Station “Radio-Nations”.

Satisfactory experiments recently made showed that wireless telephone communications with North and South America and with Japan could be established and the broadcasts subsequently organised have enabled persons distinguished in international politics to broadcast speeches before the microphone. The speech of Dr. Yen to the Special Assembly was broadcast to North America on December 4th, 1932, and the speech of M. Matsuoka on the same day was broadcast to Japan. Further, the Japanese delegation at Geneva has regularly broadcast news to Japan and had Duplex telephonic communications with that country, particularly during the months of November and December. These bulletins, moreover, were relayed in Japan.

Attempts made with a view to establish similar communication with China have not yet succeeded, as China has no long-distance telephonic station.

In April 1933, a special listening-in service was established to receive bulletins broadcast daily by the Japanese Government. The bulletins received, each containing about 200 words, were distributed to the Japanese delegation and to the Information Section.

3. Special Information Service.

The Information Section of the Secretariat of the League, as from September 1932, has broadcast a regular weekly bulletin dealing with the activities of the League of Nations. The bulletins were well received and have therefore continued to be broadcast up to the present. Numerous persons participating in the work of the League of Nations have been invited to address a wide public under this arrangement, and letters showing the interest taken in this development and the results achieved have been received from listeners residing in the following countries:

Europe: The United Kingdom, Germany, France, Irish Free State, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia.

North America: Canada, Mexico, United States.

Central America: Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Panama, Porto Rico, Salvador.

South America: The Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Africa: Algeria, Angola, Portuguese Guinea, Togoland, Union of South Africa.

Asia: China, British India, Japan.

Oceania: Australia, New Zealand.

4. Ordinary Telegraphic Services.

The station “Radio-Nations” has been in daily communication since it started working at the beginning of February 1932 with the Japanese station at Nagoya, the station at Shanghai (with the exception of a short period in March 1933 during which it was found necessary to divert traffic via Manila) and the station at Rocky Point in the United States.

At the beginning of June 1932, services with South America, and particularly with Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, were opened and gave entire satisfaction. A temporary service was organised with a view to facilitating Press and State communications with the United States of America during the Disarmament Conference. At the end of July, when the new station “Radio-Suisse” established a service to North America, the
"Radio-Nations" services to that continent were suppressed, in conformity with the arrangement made with the Radio-Suisse Company, under which such communications were reserved. As from August 1932, the station "Radio-Nations" has been working normally and performing the services contemplated in its agreement with the Radio-Suisse Company—namely, the services to the Far East and South America.

Towards the end of 1932, the Sino-Japanese dispute gave rise to a considerable exchange of State telegrams and Press telegrams with the Far East, and the station "Radio-Nations" was kept working night and day without cessation.

III. HEALTH ORGANISATION.

1. CO-OPERATION IN PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(a) China.

The Health Administration of the Chinese Republic, in spite of existing difficulties, is continuing to carry into effect the three-year plan of reorganisation established in 1930 with the assistance of the Health Organisation. The plan provides for the establishment at Nanking of a Central Field Health Station as one of the most urgent measures. This station, after having worked for two years in provisional premises, has now been installed in a new building, effectively equipped with modern appliances. The construction of the building was rendered possible by a subsidy of 600,000 Mexican dollars allocated by the National Economic Council of China.

Among the activities of the station may be mentioned the inauguration of a six-month course for sanitary inspectors, attended by some sixteen pupils, and the establishment of postgraduate health courses of four months for doctors, in which twenty-two members participated. Reference may also be made to a health course of six months, attended by thirty doctors who had already had two years' experience as interns. The school for midwives was opened in the spring and the new Central Hospital, whose construction was delayed by the Sino-Japanese dispute, will shortly be inaugurated.

The Central Field Health Station has been overwhelmed with requests for co-operation and advice of every kind. Programmes of health reorganisation are in course of execution in the provinces of Hupeh, Kiangsi, Hunan and Honan. The difficulty for the moment is to recruit a qualified staff, since the station has been obliged to second several of its doctors to provincial and municipal posts.

The discovery of a focus of schistosomiasis in the province of Chekiang has made it necessary for the Central Field Health Station to undertake a campaign against this infection. The Director of the epidemiological laboratory of that province, who had been visiting Europe, was able to stay in Egypt, thanks to the support afforded him by the Health Organisation, and there to familiarise himself with the prophylactic measures applied in case of schistosomiasis.

The campaign against cholera and smallpox at Shanghai, undertaken in accordance with the three-year plan, was continued energetically in 1932. One million inoculations against cholera were administered and 150,000 persons were vaccinated against smallpox. Further, arrangements were made for the medical inspection of schools, and the budget allotted to health improvements was increased by 100,000 Mexican dollars. The municipality contemplates the creation of ten health stations in the rural sectors of Greater Shanghai, and the necessary credits for the construction of the first of these stations have been voted. Further, a hospital of 200 beds will be provided in the Chapei sector.

In October 1932, the accidental death of Dr. Hou-Ki Hu, Health Commissioner of the municipality of Greater Shanghai, deprived the Health Organisation of one of its most valuable collaborators in China. Dr. Hou-Ki Hu, at the head of an important service, was one of the pioneers of social medicine in China. He devoted all his energy to the campaign against cholera and smallpox and organised a census of these diseases. In order to commemorate the service which Dr. Hou-Ki Hu rendered to the cause of health, one of the fellowships annually placed at the disposal of the Chinese Health Administration will henceforth bear his name and be granted according to a special procedure.

The National Quarantine Service, reorganised as a result of the enquiry made in 1929 by experts of the Health Organisation in agreement with the Chinese authorities, has this year taken under its authority three new ports—viz., Tientsin, Tsingtao and Chinwangtung. The service will henceforth be able to ensure the health supervision of all the river and maritime ports of interest to international traffic.

It has been possible to send further dispatches of drugs to the Chairman of the National Relief Commission for the victims of the floods at Shanghai, owing to the generosity of five German firms, who offered important quantities of emetine, caffeine, quinoplasmoquine, aspirin and anti-cholera vaccine.

(b) Greece.

The Health Centre at Athens, established by the Greek Government according to the scheme of health reorganisation framed in agreement with the Health Organisation in 1929, continues to make progress. The Health School attached to it has prepared for the public

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1 For details of this plan, see the Annual Report on the Work of the League for 1931 (document A.6.19g3I, page 114)
The Malariology Section of the school has been instructed by the Greek Government to assume the direction of all the anti-malaria work in the country.

The Health Organisation, in order that the Health School at Athens may benefit from international experience, has secured the services of foreign health experts to give a series of lectures or to direct classes. Thus, during the recent winter, Professor Cantacuzène (Bucharest), Professor Prausnitz (Breslau), Professor Parisot (Nancy), Dr. Stampar (Yugoslavia), Dr. Burnet and Dr. Forestier (Health Section of the Secretariat) lectured to the pupils of the school and the medical profession on health subjects and social medicine.

(c) Czechoslovakia.

The Minister of Health and Physical Education of Czechoslovakia, in September 1932, asked the Health Organisation to continue to afford it assistance with a view to taking practical steps as a result of the facts with regard to the health situation brought to light in certain regions of Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia. The facts in question had been established during the previous year with the assistance of experts of the League of Nations. The Health Committee decided to give effect to this request. It has placed at the disposal of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Public Health a member of the Health Section and the experience of its technical commissions. Moreover, the Czechoslovak health officials will be given an opportunity of studying abroad work of the same character as that which they will be required to undertake in their own country. Finally, foreign health experts will be asked to assist in the organisation of courses in Slovakia.

2. Liaison with the Health Administrations of Various Countries.

(a) Collective Study Tour in Poland.

Only one collective study tour was arranged for 1933. It took place in Poland from May 28th to June 29th. There were two reasons for choosing Poland for the purposes of the tour: first, it seemed interesting in present economic circumstances to draw attention to a health organisation and a system of social medicine which, although very complete, was nevertheless working at small cost, thanks to a judicious co-ordination of its services. Secondly, the principles underlying the recommendations of the European Conference on Rural Hygiene found their most systematic application in Poland.

The participants appointed by their respective Governments met at Warsaw and visited the principal towns and districts of Poland under the conduct of the central and local health authorities. The itinerary was established so as to enable a study to be made on the spot of the following subjects: the influence of sickness insurance on the working of the health and medical services; the organisation and working of urban and rural health centres; the part played by the district health nurses in the general scheme of the public health services; propaganda on the principles of public health; the results of the enquiries undertaken in consequence of the European Conference on Rural Hygiene.

(b) Individual Fellowships.

The system of individual missions continues to be applied in order to enable health officials appointed by their administrations to study abroad questions relating to the work of the Health Organisation or of special interest to their countries. Since October 1st, 1932, fellowships have been granted to medical officers belonging to the health administrations of ten countries with a view to enabling them to make a thorough study of certain subjects of general interest.

(c) Health Information.

The Health Section, in June 1932, established an information service for questions of general interest to health administrations and medico-social institutions. The considerable body of information centralised by the Health Section is thus placed at the disposal of organisations interested in the protection of public health. Up to the present, the new service has replied to thirty-two questions, bearing upon such subjects as the importance of propaganda, education in mental hygiene, the work of health co-operative agencies, pasteurisation of milk, the standardisation of anti-smallpox vaccine, etc.

3. Rural Hygiene.

The European Conference on Rural Hygiene recommended that certain questions should be further studied and that this work should be entrusted to a number of health institutes and schools under the auspices of the Health Organisation. Special reference was made to the prevention of typhoid fever, the milk supply from the health point of view, the cost of various types of rural health services, the problem of flies and manure, methods of analysis applied to drinking water and the evacuation of dirty water. These studies have been undertaken in the health institutes and schools of Budapest, Copenhagen, Madrid, Nancy, Prague, Warsaw and Zagreb, and by the Reichsgesundheitsamt at Berlin.
The bacteriologists of the institutes dealing with the problem of typhoid fever met at Warsaw on November 28th, 1932, in order to discuss methods of standardising the Widal reaction and certain other laboratory processes used in the diagnosis of typhoid fever. They adopted a report explaining the technique which should be used in future in order to make the results comparable, and recommending the study of certain new methods which appear to give a higher percentage of positive results in the identification of the typhoid bacillus. This report has appeared in the number of March 1933 of the Quarterly Bulletin of the Health Organisation.

A preliminary note on the suppression of flies in farms has been communicated by Professor Thomsen, of Copenhagen, and forwarded for information to the institutes dealing with this question. Researches into the same subject are going forward in the French Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle under the direction of Professor Parisot. Research work will be undertaken also in other institutes.

The Assembly in 1932, on the proposal of its Second Committee, invited the Health Committee to consider the possibility of organising in the Far East a Rural Hygiene Conference similar to that held for European countries in 1931. The Health Committee referred this proposal to its bureau, asking it to submit a report at the next session of the Committee, after having consulted the Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau. The Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau, during its session in March 1933, approved in principle the convocation of the proposed Conference, and its members are now engaged in collecting preparatory information.

4. CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HEALTH SERVICES OF CERTAIN AFRICAN TERRITORIES AND OF BRITISH INDIA.

The Government of the Union of South Africa, in February 1932, asked the Health Organisation whether it was disposed to convene a regional health conference with a view to discussing certain questions of interest to Central Africa, South Africa and British India. The Health Committee decided to accede to this request and the Conference met at Cape Town from November 15th to 25th, 1932, under the chairmanship of Sir George Buchanan, representing the Health Committee. Delegates from the following territories were present: Angola, Basutoland, the Protectorate of Bechuanaoland and Swaziland, the Gold Coast, British India, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Tanganyika, the Union of South Africa and Zanzibar. A representative of the Rockefeller Foundation also attended.

The principal item on the agenda of the Conference was the practical application of the chapter dealing with yellow fever of the new International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation. The subject is of special interest from the fact that new air services are now traversing Africa from north to south and from west to east and may carry for long distances, not only persons in a state of incubation, but also infected mosquitoes.

The Conference, after having reviewed the fundamental principles underlying the campaign against yellow fever, came to the conclusion that none of these principles has been invalidated by recent discoveries. It insisted on the importance of ascertaining, by means of the new biological tests, the geographical distribution of yellow fever and of determining the degree of receptivity of the populations of the countries where this disease had hitherto been unknown.

The Conference recommended the Governments of the countries of Africa to ratify the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation of 1932.

Among the other items upon the agenda were the following: unification of measures intended to prevent the import of smallpox by vessels coming from British India, the problems raised by the presence of endemic plague in certain regions of Africa, and the organisation of rural health services.

On almost all these questions, and particularly in the case of yellow fever and plague, further information and new developments are likely to need attention in the near future. The delegates to the Conference, impressed by the advantages derived from an exchange of views between officials of the neighbouring territories, expressed the view that it was desirable to convene similar conferences within a period to be fixed, and suggested that the Health Organisation should be invited, in 1937 at the latest, to obtain from the administrations concerned their suggestions and wishes in regard to such a meeting.

5. EFFECTS OF THE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Health Organisation has devoted particular attention since last Assembly to this problem. The general lines of the action which seems appropriate to the Health Organisation have been defined as follows:

(1) To get into touch with sanitary administrations for the purpose of working out methods of statistical study to elucidate the effects which the economic crisis may have upon the public health.

(2) To bring together the authors of the special investigations now proceeding, in order to secure a mutual understanding on the way in which individual nutrition should be studied, particularly by utilising the results of clinical observations made on predetermined lines. These investigations should be carried out under the auspices of the public health authorities. 

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To facilitate the exchange of information and provide for consultations between sanitary administrations concerned with the question how, in respect of nutrition, the best use can be made of a reduced income.

To take steps to convene the representatives of five or six countries which possess well-organised health services in order to exchange views on the most suitable methods by which, in a period of economic crisis, the public health can be safeguarded by the co-ordination of the work of all available health institutions, whether public or private.

To study the effect upon public health of the exodus of unemployed from the towns and their agglomeration in places where sanitary measures are deficient. This exodus gives rise to various problems in regard to nutrition and occupation, medical assistance and the organisation and practice of sanitation.

To take into account the effects of the economic crisis on health in the matter of mental hygiene.

To request the Council to be so good as to secure the active collaboration of the International Labour Office with the Health Organisation in this work.

A report of that Conference, published in the March 1933 issue of the Quarterly Bulletin, recommends, in particular, that, alongside the social enquiries, clinical enquiries should also be undertaken, based on a selection of methods which may be simply and rapidly applied. The programme framed by the Conference of Berlin has been carried into effect in Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, Poland and Yugoslavia, while Belgium and Hungary are considering the possibility of applying it.

Point 4 was studied by a group of experts in health administration and in the medical aspect of social insurance. The group included experts from Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, the United States and Yugoslavia. It met on two occasions and summarised its views in a report which will be published in the number for June 1933 of the Quarterly Bulletin. The prevention and treatment of disease are, in the opinion of these experts, measures of true economy and any restriction placed on the budgets of preventive medicine, already inadequate, must be regarded as a false saving. It might, however, be possible to decrease health expenditure without prejudice to the population by rationalising the whole system of the protection of public health.

The Council of the League of Nations, during its seventieth session, invited the International Labour Office to co-operate with the Health Organisation in work relating to the economic crisis and public health. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office, as a result of this invitation, decided that the International Labour Office should henceforth be represented upon all the committees of experts of the Health Organisation invited to study the question.

6. WORK OF THE TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS.

(a) MALARIA.

The Malaria Commission has continued its studies on the treatment of malaria, on the relations between housing and malaria, and on malaria in deltas. Three reports were drawn up on these questions and approved by the Commission during its session held in April 1933. The final report on the therapeutics of malaria (Third General Report of the Malaria Commission), which will appear in the June issue of the Quarterly Bulletin, may be regarded as an international consensus of opinion on principles of treatment as determined by the experimental researches so far effected.

The enquiry into the quinine requirements of malarial countries and into the world prevalence of malaria has given rise to the publication of a considerable amount of information (document C.H./Malaria/185) collected from health administrations. The Commission, in view of the fact that researches into the use of synthetic drugs are in progress, decided to adjourn the convening of the Government Conference for which this information was intended.

The researches into the curative value of totaquina are being continued in Algeria, Bulgaria, the United Kingdom, China, the Federated Malay States, France, Germany, Greece, British India, Italy, Roumania and Spain. The results of chemical analysis and biological control in respect of totaquina have, according to the express desire of the Health Committee, been communicated to the Pharmacopoeia Commissions of the various countries.

International courses in malariology established under the auspices of the Health Organisation will take place in 1933 in Paris and Rome and the practical stages of these courses will follow subsequently in Italy, Spain and Yugoslavia. Fellowships have been offered for this purpose by the Health Organisation to candidates belonging to the following countries: Bulgaria, Colombia, France, Germany, Italy, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Turkey and Venezuela.

The prize offered by the Darling Foundation, in honour of the memory of Dr. S.T. Darling, accidentally killed in 1925 upon a mission for the Health Organisation, will be accorded for the first time on January 1st, 1934. The prize has been assigned to a leading malariologist, Colonel S. P. James, of the British Ministry of Health.
(b) Tuberculosis.

The Health Committee, in 1930, instructed its Reporting Committee for questions relating to tuberculosis to undertake an enquiry into the organisation of the campaign against that disease. Several health administrations have expressed the desire that special attention should be given to the following points: causes of the decline in tuberculosis mortality; scheme for a minimum organisation against tuberculosis; methods of combating tuberculosis applied by countries in which mortality from that disease is decreasing.

Dr. E. Burnet was instructed to submit a report on the general principles applied to the prevention of tuberculosis. This report (see the December number of the Quarterly Bulletin) was discussed in detail by the Health Committee and its conclusions were adopted. The report may therefore be regarded as embodying the views of the Committee in the matter of tuberculosis prevention and serve as a guide to health administrations which propose to strengthen their system of medico-social defence against that disease.

(c) Biological Standardisation.

The Permanent Commission on Biological Standardisation is at present devoting its attention to the selection of international standards for gas-gangrene antitoxin and diphtheria formol-toxoid. These researches are being made with the assistance of the Institutes of Copenhagen, Frankfort, Hampstead, Paris and Washington.

(d) Opium.

In conformity with Article 10 of the International Opium Convention of 1925, the Opium Commission has submitted to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique in Paris a list of preparations covered by the Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, to which the Convention of 1925 does not yet apply. The Paris Office was asked to state whether, in its opinion, these preparations should come under the Convention of 1925.

The Opium Commission is about to complete the study entrusted to it by the Council with a view to a unification of the methods of estimating the morphine content of the various opiums. It has undertaken similar work in respect of ecgonine and of cocaine contained in coca leaves.

The enquiry into the methods of treating drug-addicts, undertaken in accordance with the resolution of the Health Committee of May 1931, is progressing.

(e) Venereal Diseases.

The Health Committee entrusted to a Reporting Committee dealing with questions relating to venereal diseases the task of determining what at present were the guiding principles in the campaign against syphilis undertaken from the threefold point of view of diagnosis, cure and administration. The first chapter of this enquiry has been submitted to the Health Committee, which has adopted the conclusions presented. The chapter deals with the serodiagnosis of syphilis and is based on the results of laboratory conferences which the Health Organisation convened at Copenhagen and Montevideo. The value of the report consists in the choice made between the various methods used for the serodiagnosis of syphilis (see Quarterly Bulletin, December 1932).

7. STUDY OF DEAFNESS.

The Government of the Union of South Africa, in June 1932, asked whether the League of Nations would be disposed to undertake an international study of deafness similar to the study undertaken by the Health Committee in respect of blind persons.

The Health Committee, during its nineteenth session, decided to await the results of the enquiry on deafness proceeding in the United Kingdom before appointing a commission of experts to study the question. Dr. Eichholz, the author of a report on this enquiry, considers that, with rare exceptions, the statistics relating to deaf mutes, mutes and persons hard of hearing are inadequate and that a special enquiry is therefore desirable.

The Health Committee has decided to address to its members the questionnaire prepared by Dr. Eichholz. A study of the replies to this questionnaire will enable a decision to be reached as to the measures to be taken as a result of this enquiry.

8. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INFORMATION SERVICE AND HEALTH STATISTICS.

(a) Geneva.

The Health Organisation has continued to ensure the transmission of the epidemiological data which it centralises. Special attention was given at the beginning of 1933 to the influenza epidemic which occurred in North America and several countries of Europe.

Among the publications of the Epidemiological Information Service may be mentioned the Weekly Epidemiological Report devoted to diseases which, like plague, cholera and smallpox, may call for a prompt application of quarantine measures.

The Epidemiological Report contains information on numerous other contagious diseases. Restrictions made in the budget of the Health Organisation only permit of the publication of this periodical every two months, and the information contained in it is accordingly not always up-to-date.
up to date. In order to meet this difficulty, a portion of the weekly Report is devoted to epidemics of diseases which, like influenza, scarlet fever and meningitis, without coming under international health conventions, are nevertheless of considerable importance to health administrations.

In the Epidemiological Report have appeared studies on demographic statistics in Africa and on dysentery as well as general reviews of the evolution of smallpox, typhus and typhoid fever in the world.

(b) Singapore.

Owing to the extension of the National Quarantine Service of China, the Eastern Bureau is now able to obtain more rapid information in regard to the ports under Chinese control. The gap which previously existed in the system of epidemiological information of the Eastern Bureau has now been filled, and it may be claimed that no outbreak of plague, cholera or smallpox will henceforth be declared in any one of the ports of the zone extending from the Cape to Vladivostok and from the Red Sea to the Panama Canal without the Eastern Bureau being advised by telegram.

The Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau met in March 1933 at Singapore and elected Dr. P. Hermant, Inspector-General of Public Health for Indo-China, as its President for the year.

The Eastern Bureau, in addition to the funds placed at its disposal by the League of Nations, has received in 1932 generous contributions from the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, the Philippine Islands, the Dutch East Indies, Indo-China, Japan and Siam.

11.

CO-OPERATION OF THE PRESS IN THE ORGANISATION OF PEACE.

The Assembly, in 1932, after noting the results of the recent enquiry into methods of preventing the "spread of false information which may threaten the peace of the world and the good understanding between nations", asked the Secretary-General to communicate to the Press organisations consulted and to the Disarmament Conference the information which had been collected upon this question and to submit to the Assembly in 1933 a report upon any new event which might have occurred in the interval.

The Government of the Spanish Republic has since that date decided to convene at Madrid a Press Conference similar to that held in January 1932 at Copenhagen, where it may be possible to study the steps to be taken in view of the proposals formulated during the enquiry. The Government has, moreover, expressed a desire that the competent services of the Secretariat should co-operate in the organisation of the Conference at Madrid and that desire has been met.

A Preparatory Committee, appointed by the Copenhagen Conference with a view to a possible second Conference, met at Geneva in February last. It put forward suggestions concerning the composition of the Madrid Conference, its agenda, its preparation and methods of work, and fixed the date for the opening of the Conference for October 17th, 1933. These suggestions have been submitted to the Government of the Spanish Republic, which has accepted them.

The Secretary-General has communicated the information relating to the recent enquiry to the Disarmament Conference and to the Press organisations. He has further informed the Press organisations of the intention of the Spanish Government to convene a further Conference, and has invited them to submit any observations, suggestions or supplementary proposals which they might wish the Conference to consider.

12.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND CHINA.

The co-operation between the technical organisations of the League of Nations and the National Government of China is dealt with separately under the relevant chapters. Assistance has been afforded to the Chinese Government in connection with the re-organisation of the public health services of China, the construction of roads, the improvement of waterways and public education.

A general review of the co-operation between the technical organisations of the League of Nations and the Chinese Government will be given in the Supplementary Report.
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA FOR ASSISTANCE.

The Committee of the Council, which was asked to study the problem raised by the request for assistance from the Government of Liberia, laid down in May 1932 the general lines of a plan of assistance in conformity with instructions given by the Council on January 24th, 1931.

The plan contemplated the introduction in Liberia of reforms in general administration, health and finance, with the assistance of foreign experts. It was further recommended that new arrangements should be concluded with the Finance Corporation of America for a loan contract and with the Firestone Plantations Company for a concession contract (document C.469.M.238.1932.VII).

The Council, in May 1932, noted the suggestions of its Committee. It declared that, if an agreement were reached between the Government of Liberia and the American groups concerned, it would have no objection in principle to accepting the duties which it would be required to assume in carrying out the plan in accordance with the proposals submitted.

It was not possible immediately to establish the final plan. Certain observations were presented by the Government of Liberia and by the representative of the United States of America, and the Committee, in September and October 1932, was obliged to reconsider the principles which it had laid down. As a result of certain amendments made in the scheme, unanimity was secured in regard to the portion of the plan relating to the reforms to be introduced in Liberia. The financial questions were reserved, and it was understood that they would be the subject of negotiations at Geneva between the American groups concerned and the Government of Liberia. It was also understood that the details of the plan would be settled in the course of these negotiations (document C.720.1932.VII).

The Government of Liberia accepted the plan of reform, but made its acceptance conditional upon a satisfactory issue of the proposed negotiations. The result would therefore depend on these negotiations.

In November 1932, the Finance Corporation of America, to which invitations and proposals had been forwarded, intimated that it considered it necessary, before undertaking to negotiate, to obtain direct and complete information regarding the situation in Liberia on the spot, and that it had therefore sent its Vice-President to Monrovia.

The Committee and the Council regretted this delay, particularly owing to the temporary nature of the settlement reached with the Kroo tribes and the Grebo tribes by Dr. Mackenzie, who, in accordance with the recommendation adopted by the Council on May 21st, 1932, had been sent to Liberia to pacify these tribes. The Council recommended that the negotiations at Geneva should take place as quickly as possible, and suggested that a provisional arrangement should meanwhile be concluded at Monrovia between the Liberian Government and the Finance Corporation of America.

A new difficulty arose at the end of the year 1932. The Government of Liberia felt itself compelled, owing to an increasingly difficult financial situation, to suspend the service of the interest and redemption of the loan which it had concluded with the Finance Corporation of America and published a law to that effect on December 23rd, 1932. The Government, moreover, took other steps which were related to important clauses in the loan contract. The representative of the United States intimated that his Government considered the decisions taken by the Government of Liberia as a breach of the provisions of the loan contract and that, until these decisions were rescinded, no negotiations at Geneva could take place.

Since the plan of assistance established by the Committee was based upon co-operation with the American groups and their financial assistance, there was a risk that it would not be possible to proceed with the scheme. The Committee, in January last, suggested a compromise, proposing that the Government of Liberia should rescind the measures which it had taken pending the de facto recognition by the Finance Corporation of America of a moratorium for a limited period which would enable direct negotiations to be undertaken at Geneva on all the questions at issue. The Committee, however, did not succeed in its efforts, since the Government of Liberia did not think it possible to reconsider its decisions until the plan of assistance had come into force and afforded the necessary financial relief.

The Government of the United States then itself made an effort to find a solution and sent to Liberia a representative on a special mission. This representative, according to the information received by the Committee, is to seek a solution which will, at the same time, safeguard American rights in Liberia and enable efforts to be continued with a view to assisting the country.

The delegate of the United States arrived at Monrovia in March. He succeeded in bringing about a resumption of the conversations between the Government of Liberia and the Vice-President of the Finance Corporation of America.

The Committee of the Council will resume its consideration of the question as soon as the result of these conversations has been communicated.

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The Council, on May 21st, 1932, in agreement with the Government of Liberia, decided to send to the Kroo Coast a representative to pacify the disaffected tribes who had taken refuge in the bush and to bring them back to their settlements on the coast.
Dr. Mackenzie, appointed to undertake this mission, went to Monrovia in June 1932. He got into touch with the Government of Liberia and visited the Kroo Coast. He had a number of conversations with the chiefs of the disaffected tribes and succeeded, in agreement with the Government of Liberia, in settling the disputes which had arisen either between the tribes themselves or between the tribes and the Government. He concluded friendly agreements with the tribes and restored peace and order in the regions affected. The majority of the tribes were able to return to their homes and to reconstruct their villages (document C.662.M.319.1932.VII).

The arrangements made with the Kroo tribes were, however, only provisional and were to last until July 1933. They contemplated the institution of a Government Land Commission and the establishment of a final peace.

For that reason, the rapporteur for Liberia, at a meeting of the Council held on October 13th, 1932, emphasised that it was important to accord to Liberia as rapidly as possible the assistance requested and to conclude at an early date the financial negotiations necessary for that purpose.

14.

HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

I. PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

A. ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People held its annual session at Geneva from March 27th to April 8th, 1933. The Commission, after examining the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Traffic in Women and Children in the East in plenary session and discussing the question of its reorganisation and programme of work, divided into its two constituent committees dealing respectively with child welfare and the traffic in women and children.

I. REORGANISATION OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission, in 1932, appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the possibility of modifying its Constitution and improving its methods of work. The Sub-Committee met at Geneva from January 16th to 20th, 1933, and framed a report which was adopted by the Plenary Commission with some slight modifications.

The Commission proposes to maintain the two committees for child welfare and the traffic in women and children. It asks, however, that these committees should be constituted in such a way as to make them more representative of the various social institutions and more in touch with the different social problems of the world. It suggests that, to this end, three other countries should be invited by the Council to participate in the work of the Commission and that the number of official delegates should accordingly be increased from 12 to 15. The delegates should be chosen with a view to including national groups not at present represented and invitations to serve on the Commission should be limited to five years, after which period the question of making further changes should be again considered, having regard to the existing membership of the Commission.

The question of a change in the number and membership of the assessors was discussed at length. Most of the speakers were opposed to decreasing the number of assessors in view of the great services which the organisations represented had rendered. The Commission therefore decided to maintain the existing arrangement, but it expressed the view that any proposal to increase the number of assessors would be inopportune. In order to secure the assistance of associations with special experience it proposed to invite the temporary co-operation of international and national associations whenever the need should arise.

The Council, on May 22nd, 1933, noting the report of the Commission on its reorganisation, agreed that the number of Government delegates should be increased from twelve to fifteen, postponing the selection of the countries to be invited until its session to be held in September. It approved the recommendation that only international organisations should sit permanently on the Commission.

The Commission urged that the Secretariat of the Social Section should be strengthened by the addition of permanent or temporary members and that larger credits should be authorised. It pointed out that, whereas the economic difficulties experienced by most countries had obliged them, in spite of the crisis, to increase their own expenditure on social welfare, the League of Nations budget for social questions was continually decreasing. It invited the members of the Advisory Commission to raise the matter in the Fourth and Fifth Committees of the Assembly. This question was further discussed in the Child Welfare Committee (see below).
2. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE EAST.

The Commission made a preliminary examination of the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Traffic in Women and Children in the East (document C.849.M.393.1932.IV). Full discussion of the report, however, was impossible, as the document had only just been issued. It was noted that, according to the report, there was a considerable international traffic in women of oriental races in the Far, Middle and Near East, while special and urgent attention was directed to the position of Russian women in the Far East, victims of the traffic in Manchuria and North China. Among the recommendations put forward by the Commission of Enquiry were the following:

(i) The appointment of central authorities in China and Persia and the need for closer co-operation between the existing authorities in the East;
(ii) Closer co-operation between the Chinese officials and the authorities of the foreign settlements in China when dealing with questions relating to the traffic in women and children;
(iii) The adoption of a more constructive policy in regard to female immigrants under age who become victims of the traffic.

The Advisory Commission decided to reserve the discussion of the report to its next session. Meanwhile, it would study the question more thoroughly and hear the views of other organisations. It considered that, pending further measures to combat the traffic, it was desirable for the competent authorities of the countries in the East, particularly concerned with the problem to keep each other informed of the existing position and to co-ordinate their efforts to suppress the traffic.

The Council, at its meeting on February 1st, 1933, had invited the Advisory Commission to request the central organs of missions and of private international or national (but not local) organisations to study the report and submit written suggestions for communication to the members and assessors of the Commission. The Commission drew up a list of the organisations to be approached, and the necessary steps have been taken to invite their representatives to submit their views and suggestions.

Emphasis was laid in the report of the Commission of Enquiry on the close connection existing between the international traffic in women and the maintenance of licensed houses in the Far East. The Advisory Commission accordingly desires to secure fuller and more accurate information on the latest developments in regard to the system of licensed houses. More particularly, it is interested in the results achieved in countries where licensed houses have been suppressed. The Secretariat has been asked to obtain the necessary particulars.

3. MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

The Council on May 22nd, 1933, in accordance with a desire expressed by the Commission, asked the Secretary-General to invite the Governments which had not already done so to ratify the Arrangement of 1904 and the Conventions of 1910 and 1921 for the suppression of the traffic in women and children on behalf of their countries and on behalf of their colonies, protectorates or mandated territories. Governments were further to be invited to establish the central authorities contemplated under the Arrangement of 1904 in countries where they did not already exist.

The Commission decided, in discussing its programme of work, that it would be necessary for the Child Welfare Committee to be kept informed of important changes made in the laws and regulations or administrative methods applied in respect of matters concerning the protection and welfare of children and young people. The Council accordingly asked the Secretary-General to invite the Governments to submit to the Commission a brief report on this subject.

B. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN COMMITTEE.

The Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children held its twelfth session from April 6th to 8th, 1933.

1. RATIFICATIONS AND ACCESSIONS TO THE CONVENTION OF 1921.

Egypt, Mexico, Persia and the Sudan have ratified or adhered to the Convention since the last Assembly. The number of ratifications now stands at forty-four.

2. EXAMINATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS FOR 1931.

The number of annual reports received from Governments on the suppression of traffic in women and children is increasing. The reports, moreover, are more complete and include statistics. Thirty-two countries are now supplying information, and particulars are also given covering the British colonies, protectorates, possessions and mandated territories, the French colonies and mandated territories and the Dutch East Indies. Twenty-three States Members of the League, on the other hand, have not sent in reports.

Twelve countries have sent information concerning the traffic in obscene publications.
The Committee noted annual reports from the representatives of the International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children, the Union internationale des ligues féminines catholiques, the Fédération internationale des Amies de la jeune fille, the Women’s International Organisations, the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women and the Association catholique internationale des œuvres de protection de la jeune fille.

The reports of these organisations give information in regard to the activities of their various national branches. Among the subjects considered, are the influence of unemployment on prostitution, immigration, the use of women police and the moral effects of certain kinds of pictures and cinema films. The organisations are unanimous in regarding licensed prostitution as an international danger, and they press for the closing of all licensed houses. They are equally unanimous in demanding that severer penalties should be inflicted on souteneurs and they express the hope that some satisfactory solution will soon be found of the difficulties surrounding this urgent question. The International Union of Catholic Women’s Associations and of the Women’s International Organisations are warmly in favour of abolishing the age-limit in the Traffic Conventions both on moral grounds and for practical reasons, urging that it invites evasion and helps traffickers to elude the law. They consider that prohibition of the traffic in women of full age is the only effective means of combating traffic in minors and clandestine brothels.

4. AMENDMENTS TO THE CONVENTIONS RELATING TO THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

(a) Abolition of the Age-Limit.

The Assembly, in October 1932, expressed the view that the traffic in women is always and in all circumstances a profoundly immoral and anti-social act, which should be punished even though the victims are of full age and consent. It asked the Committee on the Traffic in Women to consider how the Conventions of 1910 and 1927 might be revised with a view to the suppression of the age-limit. The Committee has endeavoured to give effect to this recommendation.

The French delegation submitted a proposal to the effect that there should be inserted in an international agreement to be drawn up a clause providing that any person who in order to gratify the passions of another person has procured, enticed or led away a woman or girl over age, even with her consent, for immoral purposes in a foreign country, should be punished. This text did not, in the view of certain members of the Committee go sufficiently far, in view of the fact that it referred only to traffic in women sent to a foreign country. It was realised, however, that the countries at present maintaining the system of regulation could not go any further for the moment and that it would even be difficult to frame a text acceptable to all the abolitionist countries on account of the diversity of their penal legislation so far as women over age were concerned. The representatives of the voluntary international organisations represented on the Committee and a great number of Government delegates accordingly declared that the French proposal, though it did not ensure that traffic in women over age who gave their consent would in all cases be punished, was nevertheless a step forward and had the advantage of being immediately practicable.

The Committee drew up a preliminary draft protocol, to be submitted to the Governments for their observations, with a view to the signature of an international agreement on this subject, if possible, at the next Assembly.

The Committee adopted the following resolution:

"The Committee requests the Council to be good enough to communicate to Governments the draft Protocol regarding the suppression of the Traffic in Women and to ask them to submit their observations to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in the hope that, if there are no serious objections to the draft, it will be possible for the delegates of Governments present at the 1933 Assembly to sign an international agreement.

"The Committee requests the Council to have draft texts prepared for the usual final clauses (signature, ratification, etc.), which necessarily will form part of the protocol proposed by the Committee, and to submit them to Governments together with the substantive articles recommended by the Committee."

The Council, on May 22nd, 1933, noting this resolution, asked the Secretary-General to frame a draft final clause for the proposed Protocol based on similar provisions in previous conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, and to submit this draft, at the same time as the Protocol established by the Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children, to the Governments for their observations. The Council considered that this procedure might be followed, since the Governments had already been consulted on the principle of abolishing the age-limit in the Conventions. It accordingly proposed that the Governments should be invited to meet in special conference in September 1933 during the fourteenth session of the Assembly, and be asked to provide their delegates with the full powers necessary to take part in such a conference and to sign the necessary instrument. It was understood, however, that the final decision as to whether the special conference should meet in September should be left to the Assembly, which would be able to state its views after having received from the Governments their observations on the draft Protocol.
For several years, the Committee has studied measures for the suppression of souteneurs and more particularly the question of the penalties to be inflicted upon them. Observations by the Governments on a preliminary draft Protocol on the subject were studied by a Legal Sub-Committee at a meeting held in January 1933. The Sub-Committee encountered serious difficulties in its efforts to revise the text of the preliminary draft to bring it into line with the comments submitted by the Governments. It was, in particular, impossible to frame a satisfactory definition of the offence.

The Committee on Traffic in Women recognised that, for an effective suppression of the activities of souteneurs, a uniform definition of the offence in all national legislations was necessary. The International Labour Office, which has undertaken an enquiry into the subject, to keep it informed of any efforts made in this field, and requested the Governments which do not yet possess penal legislation applicable to this category of individuals should enact penal provisions involving exemplary punishments. The Council, as desired by the Committee, asked the Secretary-General to draw the special attention of Governments to this recommendation.

2. EFFECTS OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS AND UNEMPLOYMENT ON CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Assembly, in 1932, decided to call the attention of the Child Welfare Committee to the importance of introducing into all legal systems penalties for the offence of desertion and to the desirability of making the component factors of this offence uniform in all legal systems the better to ensure its effective punishment. The Roumanian Government had offered to collect the information necessary for a study of this problem, and the Roumanian delegate on the Committee in April 1933 made a statement on its numerous international aspects. The Committee expressed its gratitude to the Roumanian Government and decided to place the question on its agenda for consideration at a later session.

The Committee further asked the International Labour Office, which has undertaken an enquiry into the subject, to keep it informed of any efforts made in this field, and requested the Secretariat to prepare a summary of the information supplied and of the suggestions received.

3. FILMS FOR THE EDUCATION AND AMUSEMENT OF CHILDREN.

The Committee noted that the International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome was considering the desirability of producing films for children. It further observed that a General Convention for facilitating the circulation of films of an educational character had been put into its final form.

The Committee, discussing the production of films for children, considered that there was at present a dearth, not only of educational films, but of films for their recreation. It noted, on the other hand, that there was an abundance of literature for children, which might be exploited for the purpose of the cinema. It asked the Secretariat to collect information as to the types of films which appealed to children, the steps taken to meet the needs of young people by the production of special films and the arrangements, if any, made to provide special performances for children. The Committee proposes to discuss the matter in full at its next session.

The Committee suggested that the International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome might ascertain whether certain advantages could not be accorded, either by a remission or reduction of Customs duties or by preferential fiscal treatment or by subsidies, with a view to encouraging the circulation of films specially suited for the education or recreation of children and young people. It further expressed the hope that film producers would devote an increasing degree of attention to establishing a special and carefully selected repertory of films suited to the needs of the younger public.

The Committee considered a report from the delegate of Denmark on the education of blind children. Various members of the Committee emphasised the importance of discovering blind children at an early age and of promoting their education by suitable advice and, if possible, by financial assistance or the establishment of nursery homes or schools. Special emphasis was laid on the need for an adequate physical development for blind children as part of their educational training in schools and by means of an organised system of recreation carried on as far as possible in association with normal children. The Committee urged that vocational guidance should be given to all young blind persons and observed in conclusion that it was desirable for the various Braille systems to be rendered uniform both for literature and music.

The Committee decided to make an enquiry as to the best method of discovering blind children at an early age, and requested the Council to obtain this information from the Governments in time for consideration at its next session.

5. Illegitimate Children.

The Committee noted that certain countries had endeavoured to attenuate the disadvantages arising from illegitimacy by issuing abridged extracts of birth certificates and other official documents, in order that the illegitimate origin of the persons concerned might not be made public. It considered that such a procedure might with advantage be extended. It accordingly asked the Council to invite the Governments Members of the League of Nations to examine the possibility of authorising the issue of abridged birth certificates and other official documents, which should make no reference to parentage but which would be regarded as adequate in all cases where information regarding parentage was unnecessary. The Committee requested the Council to instruct the Secretary-General to ask the Governments to furnish him with their observations on the extent to which they might be able to act upon this recommendation.

6. Protection of Children of Migrant Workers.

The Committee noted that a good deal of information was now available on the question of the protection of the children of migrant workers. It decided to ask its Agenda Sub-Committee to consider which aspects of the problem might with advantage be studied. Meanwhile, it has requested the private organisations, such as the Permanent Conference for the Protection of Migrants, to communicate any recent information which they may have been able to collect in regard to matters wherein the Committee may be of assistance.

7. Budget of the Committee.

The Committee decided to request the Council to recommend the Assembly to increase its budget to at least the level at which it stood three years ago. The Committee urges that most countries during the present economic crisis have been compelled to increase their expenditure on social welfare in proportion as unemployment and distress have become more serious. It points out that the Child Welfare Committee with its present budget cannot hope to take effective action which might be of useful and prompt service to the States Members of the League, and that its work is greatly restricted and no longer corresponds to the needs of the present time. The Committee hopes that the attention of the Fourth Committee of the Assembly will be directed to the matter.

8. Miscellaneous Questions.

Among other matters considered by the Committee were reports on the activities of the Health Organisation of the League in the sphere of child welfare and on the adoption by the International Labour Conference of a draft Convention fixing a minimum age for the employment of children in non-industrial occupations. The question of issuing a fourth questionnaire concerning juvenile courts and the institutions to which erring or delinquent minors are entrusted was also considered.

9. Decisions Taken by the Council during its May Session (1933).

The Council, at its meeting of May 22nd, noted the report of the Child Welfare Committee, and authorised it to continue its work along the lines suggested. It asked the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to this end. The Council thought it desirable, without wishing to prejudice the decisions of the Assembly or restrict its freedom of action, to invite the Fourth Committee of the Assembly to consider as favourably as circumstances permitted the request for an increase in the budget of the Child Welfare Committee.

D. Penal and Penitentiary Questions.

1. Treatment of Prisoners.

Since the last Assembly, ten more Governments have sent to the Secretariat their observations on the Standard Minimum Rules on the Treatment of Prisoners drawn up by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission at Berne. These Governments are those
of Belgium, China, Estonia, Luxemburg, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela. The observations of these countries have been forwarded to the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission.

The Assembly, in 1932, expressed the hope that the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission would be able to communicate its reply with regard to the revision of the Standard Minimum Rules to the League of Nations in the course of 1933. The Secretariat has been informed that the Sub-Committee of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission has already discussed the revision of the Standard Minimum Rules and that its report will be submitted to the general meeting of the Commission which is scheduled to take place during the summer of 1933.

Up to date, the consultation of the League of Nations with regard to the Standard Minimum Rules has resulted in forty-one answers transmitting observations of Governments Members and non-members of the League.

2. GRADUAL UNIFICATION OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CO-OPERATION OF STATES IN THE PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF CRIME.

In accordance with the Assembly's resolutions of September 23rd, 1931, and October 11th, 1932, the Secretary-General has communicated to the Governments, with the other relevant documentation, the joint reply of the international organisations which, in execution of the first-mentioned resolution, were invited to express their views as to the manner in which they considered that the assistance of the League of Nations might be of value with a view to achieving a gradual unification of criminal law and the co-operation of States in the prevention and suppression of crime, and has asked the Governments to state whether they consider that the League should lend its assistance for this purpose. At the date of writing, twenty-two replies had been received. The replies will be submitted to the Assembly for its consideration.

II. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

A. WORK OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

The Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs met for its sixteenth session on May 15th, 1933. A summary of the proceedings and decisions of the Committee will be given in the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League.

B. WORK OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD.

1. REPORT TO THE COUNCIL, SEPTEMBER 1932.

The Permanent Central Opium Board submitted to the Council on September 23rd, 1932, its annual report. The report embodied the conclusions reached as a result of its examination of the statistics for 1931 communicated by parties to the Geneva Convention of 1925.1

The Board draws attention to important omissions in the statistical information supplied by certain States parties to the Convention. It notes that Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia, Monaco, New Zealand and Roumania failed to report on the consumption of narcotics within their territories during 1931. The Board takes a serious view of these omissions, urging that the failure of a number of States to fulfil international obligations voluntarily assumed must be a matter of grave concern to everyone who is interested in the future of the League.

The Board, as the result of a careful examination of the situation existing in the principal manufacturing countries throughout the year under review, concludes that there was a decrease, not only from 1929 to 1930, but also from 1930 to 1931, in the total world manufacture of the three principal drugs, morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine. It points out, however, that the statistics at its disposal are not complete. Turkey, though manufacturing on a large scale, made no report on its manufactures during 1931 to the Board; nor had the Board any information as to the amount of morphine manufactured in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, while the quantity of cocaine manufactured in the Soviet Union could only be approximately estimated from the amounts of crude cocaine exported to that country for purposes of manufacture. There were, moreover, countries where the manufacture of certain drugs increased during 1931. There was an increase in the manufacture of cocaine in the United Kingdom and Formosa; an increase in the manufacture of morphine and diacetylmorphine in Switzerland, and an increase in the manufacture of morphine and cocaine in the United States. Further, the manufacture of morphine and diacetylmorphine in Czechoslovakia in 1931 assumed considerable proportions.

The Board again devoted careful attention to the problem of consumption, with special reference to the system to be applied in estimating and comparing the consumption of the different countries. This has always been one of the main tasks of the Board, and will acquire an even greater importance when the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating

1 The report of the Central Board is submitted annually to the Council in September, and its conclusions cannot therefore be summarised in the annual report to the Assembly on the work of the League until the following year.
the application of the new Convention.

The Board has devoted a considerable time to preparing for the work to be undertaken under the Limitation Convention. It decided in January 1932 that its efforts to draw an effective comparison between the total consumption in different countries should for the moment be confined to opiates falling under the Geneva Convention and regarded as interchangeable for comparative purposes. As a result of these studies, it draws attention to the significance of variations due to differences of medical development in the different countries and expresses its conviction that comparison is only possible for the present between countries with similar medical conditions.

The Board, in its efforts to compare the total consumption of opiates in the different countries, has not yet been able to decide whether the consumption in any given country is excessive and justifies the inference that a certain part of it, recorded as legitimate, escapes into the illicit traffic. For the purpose of such computations, the reduction of opiates to their equivalents in opium is found to be useless, owing to the difference in the therapeutic value of the different drugs. It is accordingly proposed to take a more satisfactory basis of comparison by reducing the quantity of each opiate consumed to a common denominator by reckoning the number of average doses contained in a given quantity, and thus the Board decided, as a safeguard, to submit the result of its researches to the Health Committee of the League of Nations for an opinion.

An even greater difficulty has embarrassed the work of the Board—namely, the difference in the interpretation given in practice by the different Governments in the definition of consumption. The wording of the 1925 Convention was carefully considered by the Board in drawing up its statistical questionnaires, but experience has shown that expressions regarded as clear and unequivocal have lent themselves to many varying interpretations. For the purpose of establishing more uniform statistics, the Board has, therefore, adopted, provisionally, certain definitions for the information and guidance of Governments parties to the Geneva Convention.

The Board came to certain conclusions regarding the illicit traffic during the year 1931.

Except in the case of opium, there was, as compared with 1930, a large decrease in the total quantities of the principal substances reported to the Board as seized on account of illicit import. The quantities of drugs seized are, however, in the Board's opinion, no true indication of the extent of the illicit traffic. Seizures depend in the first place on the efficiency of the preventive service, and there is also a large element of chance. An absence of seizures does not necessarily show an absence of illicit traffic. Nevertheless, the marked decrease in the seizures of manufactured drugs may perhaps be taken as an indication that the contraband trade in them is diminishing. Even so, nearly a ton of diacetylmorphine and over half a ton of morphine were seized in one year, and it is therefore clear that the quantities of narcotic drugs manufactured are still vastly in excess of those needed for medical and scientific requirements.

The details of seizures seem to indicate that the United States of America is the chief victim of the illicit traffic, and large quantities of drugs seized elsewhere were almost certainly intended for North America.

No statistics of seizures were received from China, so that except for the seizure in Macao of 405 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine, there was almost no information throwing any light on the sources of the contraband trade in manufactured narcotic drugs to that country. Competent judges are convinced that this trade continues on an immense scale; but, until its sources have been discovered, the Board will be unable to determine what country is in danger of becoming, or has already become, a centre of such traffic. The Board is thus unable to carry out one of its most important duties.

2. SESSIONS OF THE BOARD.

During the year 1932, owing to the work thrown on the League as a result of the Disarmament Conference and the general demand for economy, the Board felt justified in omitting to hold a session during the April quarter. The Board took this decision with great reluctance. Under the Geneva Convention, the contracting parties are bound to forward to it quarterly statistics, and the Board feels that it is its duty to examine them quarterly.

In the course of the sessions held in January, August and October 1932, and at the session held in January 1933, the Board devoted considerable attention to the latest statistics available regarding the international legitimate traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.

It further examined the replies to certain enquiries which it had instituted concerning countries in which the stocks of narcotics reported as existing at the end of 1931 differed appreciably from the stocks which, according to the Board’s calculations, should have existed in the country on that date. It also examined the explanations received from Governments to enquiries made in cases where the consumption of a drug in any one country appeared to be excessive.

At its session in October 1932, and at the January and May sessions in 1933, the Board devoted a considerable time to preparing for the work to be undertaken under the Limitation Convention of 1931. Drafts were drawn up of the new statistical tables that will be required. The Advisory Committee invited the Board to confer with it in October 1932 on the application of the new Convention.
The members of the Supervisory Body provided for under Article 5, paragraph 6, of the Convention, whose duty it will be to examine the estimates sent by the contracting parties to the Central Board, will be four in number, and they are to be appointed by four different bodies, among which the Central Board is included. The Board, in its report to the Council, expressed the opinion that "an international body of four members charged with highly important duties is more likely to inspire universal confidence if it is composed of persons of varied knowledge and experience and of different nationalities", and it ventured to suggest that, in order to secure this result, a meeting of representatives of the four appointing bodies should be held prior to the making of any definite appointments.

The Board, during its sixteenth session from May 4th to 11th, considered the serious situation which, according to the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau of the Egyptian Government and other sources of information, had arisen in Bulgaria owing to the establishment of factories for the manufacture of narcotic drugs.

The Board also drew up the form which the Governments will be invited to use in supplying the estimates of their legitimate requirements in narcotic drugs, which constitute the basis of the whole machinery for the limitation of the manufacture of drugs.

III. ASSISTANCE TO INDIGENT FOREIGNERS AND THE EXECUTION OF MAINTENANCE ORDERS ABROAD.

On May 20th, 1931, the Council decided to set up a special committee to study the question of assistance to foreigners as a whole and to prepare a preliminary draft convention on this subject. The Council also decided that this Committee should study the question of the recognition and execution of maintenance orders abroad.

In accordance with the instructions of the Council, the Secretary-General invited the following countries to nominate experts on this special committee: Argentine, the United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland and Switzerland. Up to April 25th, 1933, the Governments of the following countries had accepted this invitation: Argentine, the United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

The Canadian Government replied to the invitation that it was improbable that it could nominate an expert to take part in the proposed work, adding that, though in full sympathy with the general object of the committee, the withdrawal of the Canadian immigration officers from the continent of Europe would make it very difficult to maintain an adequate expert representation on the committee. No answer has yet been received from the Governments of Germany, Japan, Mexico and Poland.

With regard to the first meeting of this special committee the Council decided on May 22nd, 1933, that the Secretary-General be invited to convolve this Committee for the first half of December 1933.

15.

NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES.

The Assembly, at its thirteenth session, considered the second annual report of the Governing Body of the Office, and adopted resolutions concerning its future activities. The Office was requested to consider, in consultation with the mandatory Power, the question of arriving at an early solution of the Armenian refugee problem in Syria; to examine the possibility of effecting the transfer to the Armenian (Erivan) Republic of another 20,000 Armenian refugees from other countries; and to endeavour to assist the Russian refugees in China rendered destitute by the floods.

The Assembly, at its special session held in February 1933, noted with regret that Dr. Max Huber had, for personal reasons, felt obliged to resign his position as President of the Governing Body of the Office, and appointed as his successor Professor Georges Werner, Professor of Law at the Geneva University, Judge of the Geneva Court of Cassation, Vice-President of the International Red Cross Committee and a member of the Governing Body of the Office.

The Governing Body held its sixth and seventh sessions on October 28th, 1932, and April 26th, 1933, respectively. It considered reports submitted by its Managing Committee and Finance Commission.

SETTLEMENT OF ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA.

The Office has devoted particular attention to the problem of the Armenian refugees in Syria. M. Werner, President of the Governing Body, as the result of a mission to Syria, has expressed the opinion, which the Governing Body endorsed, that the settlement work could only be terminated by the end of the year 1934. It was hoped, however, to terminate the purchases of the necessary land by the end of 1933, the following year being devoted to the completion of the construction of the urban quarters for the refugees in Aleppo and Beirut.
The problem was complicated by a serious fire which broke out in the remaining part of the Beirut refugee camp at the end of January, and, in two or three hours, completely destroyed the huts occupied by 3,000 refugees. The Office co-operated in the emergency relief work for the refugees and sent urgent funds to its representative to enable him to construct houses for their permanent accommodation.

Up to the end of 1932, the Office had evacuated 21,378 Armenian refugees from the refugee camps, and settled them in agricultural colonies and urban quarters, advances made by the Office amounting to 11 million French francs.

In view of the critical situation of 500 Armenian children of unemployed parents in Beirut, the Office has sent to Beirut condensed milk supplies for three months, together with a sum of 5,000 Swiss francs for the purchase of other necessities for those children.

TRANSFER OF ARMENIAN REFUGEES TO THE ARMENIAN (ERIVAN) REPUBLIC.

A fifth transfer of Armenian refugees to Erivan was effected towards the beginning of January: 987 refugees from Bulgaria; 354 from Greece and 96 from France. A total number of 8,500 Armenian refugees have now been transferred from those countries to Soviet Armenia.

During the month of February, the Office was visited by representatives of the Armenian Government, who intimated that their Government was willing to receive 20,000 to 30,000 more Armenian refugees if a loan could be arranged for their settlement expenses. They were given a questionnaire for transmission to their Government, with a view to obtaining certain essential information which would enable the Office to decide whether, and if so, to what extent, it would be in a position to co-operate further in the transfer of Armenian refugees to Erivan.

REFUGEES IN THE FAR EAST.

The Office requested its representative in Shanghai to submit a report on the position of the Russian refugees in Harbin, rendered destitute by the floods. According to this report, 7,000 Russian refugees were seriously affected, 1,500 of them being quite destitute. The Office representative estimated that these refugees could be made self-supporting by an advance of 70,000 Swiss francs.

The attention of the Office was directed to another urgent refugee problem in Harbin. Some 300 Catholic, Lutheran, Mennonite and Pfingstbrüder refugees, who were anxious to be transferred from Harbin to South America. It will be remembered that the Office reported to the last Assembly that about 300 Lutheran refugees, and a similar number of Mennonite refugees, had already been so transferred.

It has not been possible for the Office to make any important financial contribution to the solution of these problems. It has, nevertheless, invited the assistance of interested philanthropic organisations, which are endeavouring to place at the disposal of the Office the necessary funds for the transfer of some, at least, of the refugees in Harbin to South America.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

In addition to the settlement work in Syria, and to the transfer of refugees to Erivan, the Office has, since its report to the last Assembly, assisted 4,900 refugees to find employment, while 140,000 Swiss francs have been granted to refugee organisations as advances or outright donations. In this way, some 11,000 refugees have been helped. Assistance in obtaining Nansen passports, visas, legal and other facilities necessary to persons in a foreign country had, up to March 1933, been given to 47,066 refugees.

BUDGET.

The Governing Body, at its session in April, approved the budget of the Office for the year 1934, for a sum of 313,723.05 Swiss francs, which shows a reduction of 57,596.85 francs as compared with the year 1933. The contribution requested from the Assembly for 1934, and placed on the budget, corresponded with the sum mentioned in the liquidation plan approved by the Assembly at its twelfth session—i.e., 300,000 Swiss francs.

The budget provides for the maintenance of representations of the Office in Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, China, France, Germany, Greece, Syria and Yugoslavia, and a reduced representation for the Baltic States. There are, in addition, honorary representatives in Austria, Finland, Roumania and Turkey.

CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE REFUGEES.

The Governing Body of the Office and the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees, in conformity with the requests of the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Assembly of the League, considered the necessity of a convention to ensure the protection of the refugees. Both bodies, after a consideration of replies to a questionnaire on the subject, decided that such a convention was necessary, and submitted to the Council of the League a recommendation concerning the adoption of a simplified procedure. The Council has entrusted the Presidents of the two bodies with the preparation of a draft convention for the consideration of the Governments interested in the solution of refugee problems.
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES.

The Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission, at its fifth session on January 24th, 1933, made a series of recommendations regarding the extension of the Refugee Arrangements of 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1928; the desirability of refraining from the expulsion of a refugee before he had obtained an entry visa to another country, and the general application, in favour of the refugees, of the above-mentioned refugee arrangements.

16.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.

The Convention of July 12th, 1932, came into force on December 27th, 1932, following the accession of Persia on September 28th, 1932.

The Council, under the second paragraph of the Statutes of the Union, adopted a resolution on January 26th, 1933, instructing the Secretary-General to convene the first meeting of the General Council of the Union at Geneva on July 10th. The General Council is composed of the delegates of the countries members of the Union.

The agenda for this meeting was fixed by the Council of the League of Nations as follows:

1. Election of the Committee for the verification of credentials of the delegates.
2. Election of the President of the first General Council.
4. Appointment of the seven members of the Executive Committee and their substitutes (Article 4 of the Statutes).
5. Establishment of the Administrative Regulations (Article 4 of the Statutes).
6. Invitation to be addressed by the Executive Committee of the Union to the International Organisations of the Red Cross (Article 14 of the Statutes).
7. Other business which may be proposed by the Members of the Union.

17.

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION ORGANISATION.

I. PLENARY COMMITTEE.

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will meet for its fifteenth session on July 17th, 1933. A summary of the results will be given in the supplementary report.

At its meeting on September 27th, 1932, the Council appointed five members of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to replace the members whose terms of office had expired. It decided to renew for a period of five years the term of office of Professor Gilbert Murray (United Kingdom), Chairman of the Committee, and of Mme. Curie-Skłodowska (Poland), Vice-Chairman. It elected, to replace Professors Einstein and Millikan, M. Krüss (Germany), Director of the Prussian State Library, and Dr. Shotwell (United States of America), Professor of History at Columbia University, and, as successor to M. Jules Destreé, M. Loder (Netherlands), former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

2. PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND LETTERS.

It was decided not to hold a plenary session of the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters, but to organise at Madrid, on the invitation of the Spanish Government, an "conversation on the future of civilisation". This "conversation" took place from May 3rd to May 6th.

The conversation was presided over by Mme. Curie-Skłodowska and the following persons took part: M. Garcia Morente, M. S. de Madariaga, M. Marañon, M. Unamuno, M. Calvet (Spain); M. P. Valéry, M. Langevin, M. J. Romain (France); Mr. Haldane (United Kingdom); Mr. E. Gay (United States); M. Lehmann, M. Pinder (Germany); M. Severi, M. Oreinstein (Italy); M. Julio Dantas (Portugal); Mlle. Hélène Văcărescu, M. C. Oprescu (Romania); M. Strzygowski (Austria); M. Estrada (Mexico); M. Bøndal (Denmark); M. Szymanowski (Poland).

M. Zulueta, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Spanish Republic, in his opening speech, emphasised the connection between the conversation and the work of the League as a whole, developing the idea that the world could only be saved by universal co-operation, union and peace.
A certain number of conclusions were finally adopted. Among them, the following may be quoted:

"The future of civilisation in all its forms is closely bound up with the maintenance of general peace; all other conditions of a more special and technical character depend on this primary condition."

"National civilisations can only be conceived in relation to one another and to the universal civilisation which includes all countries. Man can only reach full civilisation when there is complete liberty of intellectual intercourse between individuals, nations and institutions."

"Universal civilisation cannot develop or even be maintained unless nations in their own interests consent to a limitation of their freedom of action by moral and legal rules, the moral and legal unity of mankind being a necessary condition of the future of civilisation."

"In order to protect civilisation against the dangers which may result from the egoism or instinct of conformity of individuals or groups, from excessive specialisation or the indifference of the majority of mankind, it is suggested that there should be organised and extended to all an education on the broadest lines, based on active approach to the various subjects and scientific methods; in particular, this education should aim at a progressive development, having regard to individual aptitudes and without premature specialisation, of a general conception of civilisation."

"The future of civilisation is bound up with certain conditions which include: (1) the creative efforts of the leaders of thought who give value and excellence to the achievements of the human mind; (2) elasticity and diversity in the forms of life, giving free play to original initiative and avoiding the dangers of uniformity; (3) an organisation of labour which will correct the inevitable disadvantages of specialisation by fostering a sense of fundamental unity in the productions of the mind."

3. Executive Committee.

Since the last session of the Assembly, the Executive Committee has held two sessions—in December 1932 and April 1933—at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The Executive Committee made a preliminary examination of the questions to be submitted to the various committees of experts. It also studied the conclusions reached by those committees and submitted to the full Committee proposals with regard to the action to be taken.

The Executive Committee had also to give an opinion regarding the inclusion of new questions in the programme of work of the Organisation and to examine a number of suggestions submitted to it. These new questions included a proposal of the Government of the United Kingdom, submitted to the Council in February 1933, regarding the examination, under the auspices of the plenary Committee, of a more satisfactory organisation of international competitions in architecture. The preliminary examinations made by the Executive Committee itself, by the legal institutions specialising in the study of intellectual rights and by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation will be submitted to the full Committee which, in its turn, will propose to the Council of the League any measures which it may deem desirable.

The Executive Committee, in addition, studied a proposal of the Italian National Committee for the creation of an international federation of inventors and suggestions by the International Federation of the P.E.N. Clubs regarding the creation of an international League of Nations literature prize. It further considered existing obstacles in the way of the free circulation of literary works.


The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation continued during the past year to collaborate, as it has done since 1931, in the reform of public education in China.

(a) Visit of Chinese Educational Experts to Europe.

At the request of the Chinese Government, the Council of the League of Nations sent to China in 1931 a mission of educational experts to draw up a plan for the reorganisation of all branches of education. The mission’s report was published in 1932 by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation under the title “Reorganisation of Education in China.”

Subsequent to the mission of western educational experts to China, the Central Government of Nanking organised, during 1932 to 1933, a visit of Chinese educational experts to Europe. Thanks to the kind assistance of the Governments, Ministries of Education and the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, the experts were able to visit successively Poland, Denmark, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Austria, to make a short stay at Geneva and to end their tour by a visit to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The visit of the Chinese professors to Europe will probably be dealt with in a publication of the Chinese Government which will supplement the statement of the western educational experts.

(b) Chinese Representation in connection with the Intellectual Co-operation Organisations.

The Chinese Government has set up a permanent office in Geneva to ensure connection with the international intellectual co-operation bodies. Professor Li Yu Ying, head of that delegation, got into close touch with the Executive Committee of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation by attending its session in December 1932.
Work of the Three Professors sent to the University of Nanking.

Mr. H. N. Davy, M. E. Paréjas and M. von Wissman, the three professors, who were sent to the Central University of Nanking under the auspices of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation, continued their teaching during the academic year.

5. Committees of Experts.

An account of the meetings of the committees of experts during the period which has just elapsed is given under the heading: “Work of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation”.


In order to strengthen the ties between the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation and the National Committees, it was decided, pending the convocation of a general conference of the Committees, to invite two National Committees to send representatives to Geneva during the next session of the Committee and three representatives of the Committees to be present during the same period as temporary workers with the Information Section. It will thus be possible for five National Committees of countries not represented on the International Committee to follow the work of the Organisation closely.

7. Scientific Property.

The enquiry into this question has been continued by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

8. Education.

The delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Aims of the League of Nations has been convened for July 10th and 11th next. An account of the discussions of this meeting will be given in the supplementary report.

The efforts of the Geneva service of the Educational Information Centre have been mainly directed towards three ends:

(a) Enquiry into Instruction in International Relations in Teachers’ Training-Colleges.

The enquiry, which was begun in 1931-32, was continued with the Governments. Replies have been received from thirty States, and the delegation of the Sub-Committee of Experts will be called upon to take note of them and to decide on the action to be taken thereon.

(b) Enquiry regarding the Scientific Study of International Relations.

This enquiry, a preliminary account of which was contained in last year’s report, has been extended to the countries which do not yet belong to the Conference of Higher International Studies. A report will first be submitted to a Joint Committee composed of members of the Sub-Committee of Experts and of the Conference of Higher International Studies.

(c) Production of an Educational Film dealing with the League of Nations.

The study of this question was continued in collaboration with the services of the Secretariat concerned and, in particular, with the International Educational Cinematographic Institute. A draft scenario is at present in course of preparation and will be communicated to a new committee of experts composed of film producers. The draft will also be submitted to the Sub-Committee of Experts and to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.


A. General Questions.

I. “Correspondence” and “Conversations”.

In 1932-33, effect was given to proposals made by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters at its first session (Geneva 1931). The proposals were designed to bring research workers and thinkers into closer touch with the activities of intellectual co-operation, by arranging for “correspondence” between them and by inaugurating “conversations” on questions most likely to serve the common interests of the intellectual world and of the League of Nations.

A first “conversation” on Goethe took place at Frankfort in May 1932,1 while a second was held at Madrid from May 3rd to May 6th, 1933 (see above).

Two volumes of “correspondence” have so far been published—both in the spring of 1933. The first of these, which is called “A League of Minds”,2 contains a number of letters from writers, thinkers and scientists of Europe, America and Asia on the question: “The part which is played and ought to be played by the mind in the present state of the world.


In the second volume, two of the most distinguished thinkers of the time, Professor Albert Einstein and Professor Sigmund Freud, go into the profound social and psychological causes of war. This work has aroused the keenest interest among the general public. It was originally published in German, English and French, but translations into other languages were undertaken without delay.

Subsequent publications will contain articles on other questions by various authorities.

2. Scientific Study of International Relations.

The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has continued the work undertaken for the first time in 1928, which consists, not only in co-ordinating the work of institutions of international studies, but also in arranging for the investigation by these institutions on a strictly international basis and in a purely scientific spirit of certain problems which are of particular moment at the present time.

The question dealt with in 1932 by the Milan Conference has been taken up again at the 1933 Conference. This conference was held in London at the end of May, with Sir Arthur Salter in the Chair, and an account of its work will be given in the supplementary report.

As in previous years, the Executive Committee of the Conference sat at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in order to lay down the broad outlines of a programme of work. Administratively, the London Conference was called upon to deal with new admissions. The Drafting Committee of the "Lexicon on Political Terms" met during the meeting.


At the request of the Committee of Library Experts, the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation had instructed the Institute to conduct an enquiry into the desirability of undertaking, under the auspices of the League of Nations, the co-ordination of existing documentary centres.

Two plans for attaining this object in different ways have been drawn up: one by Professor Ledoux, of Brussels, and the other by M. Jean Gérard, Secretary-General of the International Association of Chemistry. These plans were submitted in the course of the year to the national associations of documentation offices, to a number of international centres, to the principal reviews which publish analytical summaries and to some high authorities on documentation.

The results of the enquiry, on which the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has not yet had an opportunity of expressing an opinion, will be submitted to it in July 1933.

Documentation plays an important part in modern intellectual work. The economic crisis is imposing severe restrictions on the intellectual world, and it is not impossible that the obstacles that have hitherto stood in the way of attempts at co-ordination and rationalisation in that field may now prove more troublesome than in the past.


In 1931, the Assembly of the League of Nations requested the International Intellectual Co-operation Organisation to examine all questions relating to broadcasting and its possible effects on good relations between nations.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation arranged for the most difficult aspects, from the point of view of international relations, to be studied by certain highly qualified experts. For instance, M. A. Raestad examined the question of the legal responsibility of broadcasting bodies.

A Committee comprising several directors of the most important broadcasting concerns sat at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on February 23rd and 24th, 1933. The object of the meeting was to study what preventive and positive steps the Governments and the broadcasting concerns might take in order better to adapt this new force to international interests.

These studies related mainly to matters which could be made the subject of general or regional agreements between the Governments and the broadcasting concerns, the application of those agreements, and the possibility of eliminating broadcasts which might seriously disturb good international relations.

The Committee also suggested constructive measures to encourage a better understanding between nations by broadcasts designed to disseminate a knowledge of the various civilisations.

5. Intellectual Role of the Press.

The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation willingly acceded to the request of the Assembly of the League of Nations in September 1932 that it should undertake an enquiry into the question—so important at the present time—of the educational rôle of the Press from an
intellectual point of view. The enquiry was entrusted by the Executive Committee of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to the Paris Institute.

In accordance with the instructions received, the Institute is beginning this study by consulting certain highly qualified members of the journalistic world.

B. Education.

1. Meeting of Directors of Higher Education.

In March 1932, the Directors of Education of Germany, France and Italy, the Director of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, the representative of the Association of American Universities and M. Magyary, former Director of Higher Education in Hungary, met under the auspices of the League.

In accordance with the programme laid down at this first meeting, they met again at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on April 28th and 29th, 1933. The agenda comprised the following questions: (1) the legal constitution of higher education; (2) the relations between universities and Governments; (3) the main extra-university organisations for the promotion of scientific work; (4) practical teaching in modern languages at the universities; (5) co-ordination of national university statistics; (6) organisation of biological studies.

Reports on each item of the agenda were prepared by every member present.

Further, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation submitted a statement on the co-ordination of national university statistics, the object being to render such statistics comparable with one another.

M. Magyary read a memorandum on international scientific policy.

2. Meetings of the International Students' Associations.

The International Students' Associations has held two meetings at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation: a preparatory meeting in the autumn of 1932 and another meeting in the spring of 1933. Following on the discussions initiated a year ago on the social rôle of the student, the discussion this year was on the race problem as it affected the universities and on the student Press. The meeting considered means of establishing a system of exchanging articles and correspondents as between the very numerous journals and reviews published by students.


The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has published a third edition of "University Exchanges in Europe". It has also published, for the sixth time, a list of higher educational courses in Europe—"Students Abroad" ("L'Etudiant à l'étranger")—a bulletin of the organisations dealing with students abroad—has also appeared at regular intervals.

4. Liaison between Institutions dealing with Archaeology and the History of Art.

The Executive Committee of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has constituted the Managing Board of the International Centre of Institutions dealing with Archaeology and the History of Art.

The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has also drawn up, with the assistance of the Managing Board and of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, a list of the institutes invited to collaborate with the centre. A letter asking them to co-operate has been sent to all these institutes. It was arranged that the Managing Board should hold its first session at the end of June. The Board will in particular decide with regard to the publication by the Paris Institute of a bulletin intended to secure liaison between the centres.

5. Collaboration between National Centres of Educational Information.

Collaboration between the Ministries of Education continues between the directors of higher education on the one hand and between the directors of elementary education on the other. The experts in elementary education, who met at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in the spring of 1932, recommended the establishment in every country of a centre of educational information and the publication by the Institute of a selected bibliography. The information contained in this bibliography would be furnished by each centre.

The efforts of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation were directed during the year 1932-33 to the creation of the largest possible number of centres. The results were encouraging. Twenty-two countries have already appointed their centre. The system of bibliographical education information recommended by the experts will work as between these institutions. For this purpose, a small delegation of the 1932 Committee will shortly meet at the Institute and give practical advice for putting the system into operation.

The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has prepared an English edition of the volume on the revision of school text-books. This work was published at the beginning of 1932. It disclosed the existence of an almost world-wide movement in favour of greater impartiality in school text-books. The English edition, which is more complete and detailed than the original, practically constitutes a new work. Further, a column has been opened since the beginning of the year in the monthly bulletin, Intellectual Co-operation, for information of current interest relating to that important problem, which has often claimed the closest attention of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations.

7. Travel and Interchange of Pupils.

The report submitted to the International Committee for Intellectual Co-operation at its session last July has been entirely revised and enlarged, thanks to new information which has reached the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. A French edition of the volume is now being printed; the English edition will shortly be completed.

The efforts made by the Institute for the creation of national centres of exchange and travel for young people, in pursuance of the resolutions of the International Committee for Intellectual Co-operation, have now yielded positive results in the following countries: Germany, Spain, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden.

8. Wireless in Schools.

The results of the enquiry which the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was asked by the International Committee to make in 1931 have been co-ordinated and published during the present year. The volume, published in French and English, gives the most complete information on the efforts made in twenty-five countries and the results obtained.

As in the case of wireless and international relations and the revision of school text-books, a column in Intellectual Co-operation furnishes readers with information on questions of current interest.

9. Adult Education.

At the request of the International Labour Office, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation last year took up this important problem from the point of view of the use made by workers of their spare time. Two aspects have been more particularly considered: popular arts and popular libraries. The two reports submitted by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to the Committee last July have been brought up to date and completed and are about to leave the press. The report on popular libraries covers further countries, including Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, while the report on popular arts will contain a selected bibliography.

10. Liaison with the Major International Associations.

In past years, the Institute furnished administrative assistance to the major international associations when they met as a "Liaison Committee" to discuss education and peace.

In 1933, for the first time, the Institute itself called a session of the Liaison Committee and drew up its agenda. The object of that experiment was to discover what assistance the major associations could give, both individually and through the national groups affiliated to them, in the execution of the programme of intellectual co-operation in the educational field.

C. Exact and Natural Sciences.

1. Co-ordination of Terminologies of the Physical and Chemical Sciences.

On March 17th and 18th, 1932, representatives of the International Unions of Chemistry, Physics and Biology and of the International Electro-Technical Commission drew up a scheme for co-ordinating terms common to those sciences. A first attempt at comparison, confined to chemistry and physics, was made at Madrid on May 4th and 5th, 1933, with the generous assistance of the Spanish Government.

Each of the International Unions of Chemistry and Physics was represented by four delegates. The results will be submitted to the Unions for their approval and published by the Institute.

It should be noted that the co-ordination of scientific terminologies raises the problem of an international scientific language.

2. Collaboration between Scientific Museums.

The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has this year inaugurated a new form of international collaboration between scientific museums. This enlarges the network of the relations which are being established under the auspices of the League of Nations between
the principal departments dealing with intellectual matters—i.e., the Ministries of Education, national libraries, central archives departments and art museums.

The relations which it is desired to establish, the principles of which were laid down by curators of scientific collections, apply to museums of zoology, botany, mineralogy, geology, anthropology, palaeontology and ethnography, technical museums and zoological and botanical gardens.

Contact is assured, as in the case of art museums, by an information bulletin published every month. Two numbers in French and English have already appeared. Each number contains general information with regard to exhibitions, purchases, etc., information on scientific expeditions, a column on gifts, and news of interest to the staff of scientific museums.


The negotiations which have been carried on for the last two years with a number of learned societies in Belgium, France, the United Kingdom and Roumania with a view to inducing them to adopt in their publications the so-called "summaries" rule, have been extended to Austria, Spain, the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia.

D. Libraries : Archives.

i. Libraries.

During the year, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation published a second edition of the "Guide to National Services of Loans and International Interchanges".

At the request of the Committee of Library Experts, it has also issued an appeal drawing the attention of Governments to the dangers which libraries might incur as a result of too rigorous financial restrictions. It has, moreover, set on foot an enquiry into the training of librarians.

ii. Archives.

Sixteen countries have already replied in considerable detail to the enquiry conducted by the Institute at the request of the Committee of Expert Archivists. The International Guide to Archives, the first volume of which will be devoted to Europe, may thus appear this year.

The standardisation of terminology relating to archives is being continued at the same time.

E. Literature.

i. "Index Translationum".

Four numbers of the "Index Translationum" appeared during the year. They are based on national bibliographies and mention translations which have appeared in Germany, Spain, the United States, France, the United Kingdom and Italy. As from July 1933, the index will be extended to seven new countries: Denmark, Norway, Hungary, Poland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ii. Ibero-American Collection.

Three new volumes are being prepared: "Speeches of Bolivar"; "Facundo", SARMIENTO (Argentine); "O. Mulato", AZEVEDO (Brazil).

F. International Museums Office.

A Committee of Experts met at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on March 30th and 31st, 1933. Its object was to prepare a hand-book on the preservation of paintings. This work will be the first of the series of publications by the International Museums Office on the preservation of works of art.

The Office is at present preparing a Conference on the construction and installation of art museums, to be held in Madrid in the spring of 1934. This meeting will be similar to that held in Rome in 1930 to discuss the preservation of paintings and that held at Athens in 1931 to discuss the preservation of artistic and historical monuments. The Madrid Conference will probably be attended by some 150 experts.

The Office is at present establishing, with the help of experts, a draft Convention on reciprocal assistance by States for the legal protection of national artistic treasures. The intention is to incorporate in an agreement the principles adopted successively by the Conferences of Rome and Athens, principles which have been recognised by the International Office itself in its work and expressly approved by a resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1932.

The International Museums Office draws the attention of those concerned to the desirability of making arrangements at places where excavations have been carried out, so as to allow of their being visited by the public. It is also preparing to publish a list of laws and international agreements relating to excavations. It is, in addition, studying the possibility of publishing a topographical list of excavations in the form of an annual map.

The Office has, in the course of the year, carried out an enquiry into the preservation of old tapestries and tissues, prepared the way for co-operation between the various numismatic museums and framed a draft agreement between casting workshops providing for permission to take casts from previous casts.

1 Scientific Museums, monthly review of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.
The records of the Athens Conference have just appeared under the title of "Preservation of Historical and Artistic Monuments". The volume contains 487 pages; the conclusions of the Conference are given in four languages.

The Office has published four numbers of *Mouseion*, the international review of museography, and issued twelve-monthly information bulletins relating to purchases, archaeological discoveries, bibliography and the staff of museums of art.

G. *Popular Art : Recorded Music.*

1. Popular Art.

Besides preparing the report on popular art and workers' spare time for the use of the International Labour Office, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has devoted attention to popular music. It is drawing up a list of the existing centres of recorded music or written music, collecting a bibliography and compiling a list of the most highly qualified specialists.

The enquiry is carried out with the help of the National Committees for Intellectual Co-operation and the National Committees on Popular Art. These results may be incorporated in a publication. The work done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in this field will be of special value in view of two international events: the international festival of folk-dances to be held in London in 1935 and the exhibition of civilisation and intellectual co-operation to be held in Paris in 1937.

2. Recorded Music.

The programme of work of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation comprises, in the special sphere of recorded music, the creation of national collections of gramophone records. These would serve the same purpose in regard to sound-records as libraries do in regard to books.

The collections would furnish a kind of inventory of the best gramophone records, and this would help to spread a knowledge of what is being done and also enable publishers to fill in any gaps.

H. *Intellectual Rights.*

The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation is actively preparing for the revision of the Berne Convention on Authors' Rights. The meeting for this purpose is to be held in Brussels in 1935. The principal points considered by the Institute are the extension of the droit moral, especially in connection with cinematograph works, the authors' rights of journalists, and an international jurisdictional sanction for authors' rights.

The Institute has made a special effort this year to bring into harmony the Berne and Havana Conventions on Authors' Rights.

It has carried out an examination of the legal position with regard to the photographic reproduction of documents kept in public libraries and has continued its studies relating to the rights of scientists (scientific property).

IO. *INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.*

The Council of the League of Nations noted the work of the Institute at its meeting in January 1933. It also noted the resignation from the Governing Body of M. Yoshida, Japanese Ambassador in Rome. At its session in May 1933, the Council had to deal with the question of adapting the work and organisation of the Institute to present budgetary requirements and with the renewal of the Governing Body.

(a) *Work of the Institute.*

In its resolution of January 26th, 1933, the Council noted the results obtained by the Institute during the financial year 1931-32. The Institute continued its work in the various branches of educational cinematography in collaboration with the competent bodies of the League of Nations and with private international organisations.

The preparatory work with a view to a meeting of Government delegates to deal with the draft Convention to Facilitate the International Circulation of Films has made it possible to convene that meeting for July 5th, 1933. It will be remembered that the Second Committee of the 1932 Assembly examined the text of the draft and made certain amendments which were communicated to the Governments for their observations. The Governing Body of the Institute has also framed draft regulations for giving effect to the Convention.

As stated in the part of the report dealing with the work of the Permanent Mandates Commission, the Council submitted to the Commission a question examined by the Institute—namely, the use made of the cinematograph among populations of different mentalities and cultures.

In collaboration with the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the International Educational Cinematographic Institute has studied the problems of authors' rights in their relations to the cinematograph.

The Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has taken advantage of the special qualifications of the Institute in regard to the preparation of films relating to the work of the League. From the outset, the Institute has associated itself with the work mentioned under 8(c).

In this connection, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has received offers of assistance from film producers. It was decided by the Permanent Executive Committee of the Institute
in March 1933 to bring together certain representatives of the producers as an ad hoc Committee of Experts. This Committee, which is being set up under the auspices of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, will meet for the first time on July 3rd, 1933, at Geneva and will consider in particular the draft scenario made by an expert temporarily attached to the Information Section.

The Institute has considered questions relating to an encyclopædia of the new terms appearing in various languages as a result of the development of the cinematograph and the preparation of a cine-medical encyclopaedia.

Among other questions under consideration are methods of encouraging the production of films on the folk-lore of the different countries, the part played by the cinematograph in connection with the use by workers of their spare time (in which the Institute collaborated with the International Labour Organisation) and the question of recreational films for young people (for the study of which the Institute has requested the collaboration of the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations).

The Institute has continued the publication of its International Review of Educational Cinematography, which appears every month in the five official languages of the Institute. The subscribers to that Review at present number 2,100. It also publishes a monthly document of information, called Cinematograph News.

(b) Re-organisation of the Institute.

The Council of the League of Nations, at its session in May 1933, considered the re-organisation of the Institute on the basis of proposals made by the Governing Body and the Permanent Executive Committee and submitted to the Council by the Italian Government. The Governing Body of the Institute, which has hitherto consisted of seventeen members, will be reduced to twelve, and the Executive Committee, which had five members, will be reduced to four. A new permanent body, called the Advisory and Technical Committee, has been set up. This Advisory and Technical Committee will be composed of six members and the President of the Governing Body. Its work will be to ensure liaison between groups of producers and cinematograph experts and to submit technical advice and suggestions.

At its meeting on May 26th, 1933, the Council elected the members of the Governing Body, the following being chosen:

- Professor Alfredo Rocco (Italian);
- Mr. J. W. Brown (British);
- Count H. Carton de Wiart (Belgian);
- M. Henri Focillon (French);
- Mr. Nagendra Nath Gangulee (India);
- Dr. Nicolas de Kozma (Hungarian);
- Dr. Hugo Krüss (German);
- M. Rodrigue Llopis (Spanish);
- Mlle. Gabrielle Mistral (Chilian);
- M. G. Oprescu (Roumanian);
- M. Ryszard Ordynski (Pole);
- Professor G. de Reynold (Swiss);
- M. Louis Lumière (French), honorary member.

(c) The financial position of the Institute has remained normal and within the limits of the 1932 budget. Provision is made in the draft budget for 1933, adopted by the Governing Body, for receipts and expenditure totalling 1,267,000 lire. In addition to the Italian Government, three other Governments—those of Hungary, Poland and Roumania—have continued to make grants to the budget of the Institute.

18.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX.

I. RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX.

The number of international bureaux placed under the authority of the League of Nations in conformity with Article 24 of the Covenant has remained unchanged since the last Assembly.

1. INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU.

This Bureau continues to send to the Secretariat publications, the reports and circular letters addressed to its members. The Treasury of the League of Nations, as in the past, has delegated one of its officials to audit the accounts of the Bureau.

2. INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR AIR NAVIGATION.

The Commission sent all its publications to the Secretariat, and its Secretary-General attended the last session of the Advisory Committee for Communications and Transit. Among the questions on the agenda of its twenty-first session, convened at Rome on May 26th, 1933, of direct interest to the League of Nations, were the identification of aircraft...
effecting transport on behalf of the League of Nations, the study of facilities to ensure air communications of interest to the working of the organisations of the League in time of crisis, and the revision of Annex H of the Convention of 1919 (annex concerning Customs).

3. INTERNATIONAL CENTRAL OFFICE FOR THE CONTROL OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN AFRICA.

This Bureau has continued to send to the Secretariat, particularly to the Mandates Section, information forwarded to it by parties to the Convention of St. Germain on the trade in spirits in Africa.

4. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF CONGRESSES FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RELIEF.

The Secretariat has received no information from this Committee during the period under review.

5. NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES.

A separate chapter of the report is devoted to the work of the Nansen International Office for Refugees (page 106).

6. INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS BUREAU.

The International Exhibitions Bureau has continued to send all its publications to the Secretariat. The Bureau held, in October 1932, the third session of its Governing Body, at which the Secretariat of the League of Nations was represented. The Governing Body registered certain international exhibitions contemplated for the years forthcoming. It further adopted certain modifications in the general classification of international exhibitions and appointed its own classification commission. A general standard system of regulations and jury regulations are under consideration.

II. RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS.

1. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The Section of International Bureaux has continued to collect information regarding the situation and activities of public and private international organisations similar to that previously assembled. This information has proved of service in replying to numerous requests for information received by the Section.

2. PUBLICATIONS.

(a) Bulletin of Information on the Work of the International Organisations.

This Bulletin has proved of great use to international associations. Owing to the increasing number of international meetings and the increasing interest of the organisations in the information published in the Bulletin, a larger body of material now reaches the Secretariat for insertion in this periodical. The Bulletin constitutes at present one of the most complete sources of information on the periodical activities of international organisations. For reasons of economy, it continues to be published only twice a year.

(b) Handbook of International Organisations.

This handbook appeared in English in 1929. A supplement devoted to international associations, which could not be mentioned in previous editions either of the Handbook of International Organisations or its Supplement published in 1931, is in course of preparation.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW BUILDINGS.

The work of construction has proceeded normally during the period under review. Considerable progress has been made with the Assembly Hall and committee rooms, on which work had only just begun at the time of the last Assembly. The contracts so far allotted include windows (of ordinary dimensions), plaster work (Secretariat and Library buildings), glazed roofs, passenger and freight lifts, door-frames and outside blinds (Secretariat building).

It is expected that, by the time the Assembly meets, contracts will also have been awarded for electric installation, for the large windows of committee rooms and the reading rooms in the library.

It is hoped that the buildings will be completed by the end of 1934.
PRESENT SITUATION WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS REGISTERED WITH THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.

(Article 18 of the Covenant.)

As in previous years, the registration of treaties by the Secretariat has been carried out according to the method laid down by the Memorandum approved by the Council of the League of Nations on May 19th, 1920.

Between May 19th, 1920, and May 19th, 1933, 3,187 treaties and international engagements have been submitted for registration. During the period between May 19th, 1932, and May 19th, 1933, 218 treaties have been submitted for registration and 8 were communicated by the Government of the United States of America for publication only.

The treaties registered have, as in previous years, dealt with various subjects, as may be seen by consulting the following list, which gives a general picture of the character of the agreements registered during the period in question. Some of the treaties mentioned in the list may be classified under several heads.

### Arbitration, Conciliation and Pacific Settlement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration No.</th>
<th>Registration No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2974</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>United States of America and Switzerland.</td>
<td>Norway and Portugal.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Spain and The Netherlands.</td>
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<td>Belgium and Bulgaria.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3076</td>
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<td>Germany and Greece.</td>
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</table>

### Commerce, Navigation and Customs.

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<td>Poland and Roumania.</td>
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<td>Bulgaria and Italy.</td>
<td>Brazil and Irish Free State.</td>
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<td>Norway and Portugal.</td>
<td>Norway and Persia.</td>
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<td>Union of South Africa and Brazil.</td>
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<td>Guatemala and Nicaragua.</td>
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### Consular Conventions and Conventions Respecting Conditions of Residence

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<tr>
<th>Registration No.</th>
<th>Conventions FYE</th>
<th>Registration No.</th>
<th>Conventions FYE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>2982</td>
<td>Greece and Roumania.</td>
<td>3045</td>
<td>General Inter-American Convention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3009</td>
<td>France and Czechoslovakia.</td>
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<td>Germany and Turkey.</td>
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### Private International Law

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### Economic and Financial Conventions and Conventions Regarding Taxes

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<th>Registration No.</th>
<th>Convention FYE</th>
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<td>Estonia and Latvia.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Switzerland.</td>
<td>3139</td>
<td>Economic Union of Belgium and Luxembourg and Hungary.</td>
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<td>3118</td>
<td>Austria, Belgium, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Italy and The Netherlands.</td>
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<td>Japan and The Netherlands.</td>
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### Delimitation of Frontiers and Frontier Traffic

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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>3006</td>
<td>Great Britain and Northern Ireland, India and Siam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3131</td>
<td>Spain and France.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3142</td>
<td>Brazil and Paraguay.</td>
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### Tonnage Measurement

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<td>3018</td>
<td>United States of America and Irish Free State.</td>
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<td>3030</td>
<td>Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Spain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3057</td>
<td>Finland and Latvia.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Judicial and Extradition Conventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Country Pair FYE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2973</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2990</td>
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<td>Poland and Roumania.</td>
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<td>3002</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>3068</td>
<td>Germany and Turkey.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3071</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>3088</td>
<td>Sweden and Czechoslovakia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3114</td>
<td>Belgium and Lithuania.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3149</td>
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### AIR NAVIGATION

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<tr>
<td>3120</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3126</td>
<td>General Convention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3129</td>
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<td>3148</td>
<td>Germany and Spain</td>
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<tr>
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<td>United States of America and Italy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3152</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Spain and Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3184</td>
<td>Portugal and Greece</td>
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</table>

### TREATIES OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP, SOVEREIGNTY, ALLIANCE, ETC.

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>3128</td>
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### POSTAL, TELEPHONIC, TELEGRAPHIC AND RADIO-TELEGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS

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<tr>
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<th>Country PAIRING</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
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### SOCIAL AND LABOUR QUESTIONS

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### SANITARY QUESTIONS

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### TRANSIT

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WATERWAYS AND INLAND NAVIGATION.

Registration No. 3103 Roumania and Yugoslavia.
Registration No. 3104 Roumania and Yugoslavia.

GENERAL RELATIONS.

Registration No. 2984 Greece and Roumania.
Registration No. 3095 United States of America and Norway.
Registration No. 3093 United States of America and Salvador.

INTELLECTUAL AND ARTISTIC RELATIONS.

Registration No. 3044 General Inter-American Convention.

POLITICAL TREATIES.

Registration No. 3029 France and India.
Registration No. 3082 General Inter-American Convention.

PROPERTY, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS.

Registration No. 3022 Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Estonia.
Registration No. 3099 Germany and Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

Registration No. 2976 Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France.

LICOR TRAFFIC.

Registration No. 3064 United States of America and Chile.

The following table gives the number of treaties registered by the Secretariat at the request of the various States during the period from May 19th, 1932, to May 19th, 1933:

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>Salvador</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International engagements</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Twenty-five treaties were communicated by the United States of America in accordance with the arrangement described on page 125 of the report to the Assembly of 1926, among which seventeen were also presented for registration, in accordance with Article 18 of the Covenant, by the other contracting parties Members of the League of Nations.
The Secretariat has also registered many accessions, denunciations, etc., to Conventions previously registered at the request of Members of the League of Nations. It has also registered further information relating to general Conventions which it had already published. International engagements are published in the Treaty Series in their original languages, with translations into French and English. Up to the present, 131 volumes of about 450 pages each, containing 3,025 treaties, have been published by the Secretariat. Other volumes will appear in the near future.

21.

WORK OF THE LIBRARY.

I. CONFERENCE FOR THE REDUCTION AND LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

The work of the Conference has made it necessary to maintain and develop the Bibliographical Service, which helps members of the Secretariat, delegates, journalists and the numerous persons following the work of the Conference to use the resources of the Library and furnishes them with the information and studies which they require. The "Annotated Bibliography on Disarmament and Military Questions" has been brought up to date by a card index supplement.

II. GEOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

The first task of the Geographical Department was to complete its collection of maps and atlases and to centralise the existing geographical material available in the different Sections of the Secretariat. The Geographical Department, having collected the necessary material, has prepared special maps required for the work of the League of Nations and, in particular, by the Council. Numerous reproductions of geographical material have been made by the photostat service, which has also been of use in reproducing a large number of documents for the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments.

III. HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Health Service of the Library has taken up this year a service dealing with social questions, which has enabled it completely to revise its collections and to provide the Sections concerned with information of real value.

IV. NEW ACQUISITIONS.

In present circumstances, the purchase of books has been reduced to the strict minimum. Thanks, however, to the Rockefeller Gift, it has been possible to acquire the complete collection, from the library of the residence of the Emperor Nicholas II, of the laws of the Russian Empire from 1649 to 1913, consisting of 231 volumes.

V. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The last year has required a sustained effort on the part of the Library, though there are no striking features to record. The number of persons who have asked to be entered as regular readers for at least fifteen days exceeded six hundred. Finally, thanks to the Rockefeller Fund, the preparatory work for the equipment of the new Library has been actively continued, including the establishment of the necessary catalogues, work which will require a considerable time.